The New-York Times.

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THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Our Special Correspondence to the 5th instant.

Preparations for the Grand Attack on Sumter and Wagner.

The Arrival of Reinforcements for Gen. Gillmore.

The Arago Chased by a Strange Steamer on Her Outward Passage.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863.

The preparations for renewing the attack on Fort Wagner are progressing as rapidly and favorably as could be desired. There is not an officer or private in the entire Department who is not sanguine of the fall of Fort Wagner on the renewal of the assault. The same buoyant feeling is also shared by the naval officers, many of whom are positive in their belief that Charleston will be in our possession before the close of the Summer months. Within the past three days Gen. GILLMORE has added numerous and heavy guns to his line of attack, and the unceasing toil day and night of the men upon the trenches indicates that work of a different character will soon commence. It would perhaps be superfluous to add that reinforcements have been arriving at Morris Island since the late fight, so that the strength of the enemy, when the next battle occurs, will be severely tested. These reinforcements are greatly needed, as many of the soldiers who have been digging in the trenches and attending to other duties are completely worn out from continued exposure and labor.

The public may rest assured that the heavy ordnance now trained and to be trained on Forts Sumter and Wagner will be manned by men who have been educated to the business. About 300 marines, under command of Major JACOB ZEDLIN, came in to-day from New-York. In this connection, and to show with what alacrity these marines sprang to arms under sudden circumstances, not forgetting, also, the meritorious conduct exhibited by Capt. GADSDEN and the other officers of the steamer *Arago*, I take the liberty to state what transpired on the last voyage of that vessel here. It will be remembered that on the last trip of the *Arago* from here to New-York, Capt. GADSDEN overhauled and captured the blockade runner *Emma*, having on board a cargo, amounting in value to a fair sum. It appears that the rebels heard of the event shortly afterwards, and, as a natural consequence, were highly indignant that one of their vessels should have been taken by a transport. Before leaving New-York, Capt. GADSDEN received intimations that he might look out for an attack, as the rebels were determined, if possible, to return the compliment of capture. Nothing of importance, however, happened on the way until Tuesday morning, when it was discovered that a steamer about eight miles distant was crossing her course. In about half an hour the strange steamer slackened her speed and fell back some two or three miles. She had the French colors flying, and moved about in such a manner as to excite suspicion as to her real intention. The *Arago* was pointed a little further to the westward, which fact was no sooner perceived by the stranger than she immediately put on her full force of steam and made direct for the *Arago*. Things were now becoming a little exciting, it being the impression of the officers on board the *Arago* that she was being chased by a privateer. For a time the stranger seemed to shorten the distance between the two vessels, but she did not have the advantage long, for the *Arago* had the inside track, and, besides that, it was apparent she was the faster sailer, which favorable points soon enabled her to leave her pursuer some distance behind. But the vessel thus distanced, before giving up, made another strenuous effort to gain time. Every foot of sail was spread, and it was certain that the engines were worked to their utmost capacity. In the meantime Capt. GADSDEN had expressed his determination not to give up his vessel. By his order the guns were got in readiness to fire when the steamer was within proper range. Maj. ZEDLIN drew up in line the marines, and had ammunition served to each. On this occasion not a man was wanting. Even those who had been afflicted with sea-sickness, and otherwise unfitted for appearing for duty on inspection drill, were at their post, and entered into the spirit of the scene with all the vim that could be desired. Thus matters stood until it was quite evident that the pursuer would not be able to get within range, when the marines were dismissed to their quarters, and the crew of the *Arago* went about their ordinary business. Long before dark the strange vessel was out of sight, and the party on board the *Arago* were speculating what she could have been.

The Forty-eighth New-York regiment proceeded to St. Augustine (Fla.) on the 20th of July. That has been the only important military change of late.

WHIT.

The Operations Against Charleston.

THE PART TAKEN BY THE SEVENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Capt. H. S. GRAY, commanding two companies of the Seventh Connecticut in the landing and subsequent operations upon Morris Island on the 9th and 10th ult., has made an official report, from which we select the following:

"Early on the 9th, we received orders to be ready by sundown for a fresh start. To prevent any mistake in the night, each officer and man had on his left arm a white badge three inches wide. Gen. STRONG was to embark two thousand men in boats, and take them up Folly River in the Lighthouse Inlet; and at sunrise the batteries that had been erected (there were over forty guns and mortars in position) were to open, and the gunboats to engage the batteries on the opposite side of the island. The boats arrived with the troops in good time, preceded by eight boat howitzers from the gunboats; the first boat contained Gen. STRONG and Staff, and then came the battalion of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

Gen. GILMORE told Col. RODMAN that the General had concluded that our battalion was the most reliable and could be trusted, and was selected for that reason. The batteries opened at daylight, and in a short time the enemy discovered the boats and threw shell and solid shot, trying to sink them. The shot and shell struck and burst all around us, but only one boat was struck, containing some of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, killing one and wounding two or three.

The General's boat got two discharges of grape. Just at this moment Lieut.-Col. RODMAN said to the General: 'Let me land my command, and take that battery.' The General hesitated at first, and then said: 'Go!' Col. RODMAN stood up in the stern of his boat, and gave the command, as the boats were all in line and in good order: 'Seventh Connecticut! man your oars, and follow me.' We had previously detailed fifty men as oarsmen, leaving us about one hundred and seventy-five effective men and officers. At the order we all headed for the shore, and, as the boats struck, every man sprang as if by instinct, and in an instant the men were in line.

We advanced rapidly to the first line of rifle works; our skirmishers cleared it with a bound, and advanced to the second line. Our main forces moved to the first line—the foe retired, firing. Lieut.-Col. RODMAN now sent word back for the General to land his whole force, as we could hold the line we occupied. After exchanging a few shots, and the brigade being landed and ready to advance, the enemy began to give way. Lieut. JORDAN, with a detachment of Company I, pushed right up into their batteries on our right, and not finding the first gun in working order—it having been disabled by a shot—he pushed forward to what is now called Battery Rodman, in which there was an 8-inch sea-coast howitzer, and turned it on the retreating foe, bursting several shells over their heads before they reached Fort Wagner.

Our forces captured eight single gun batteries and three mortars, and not far from two hundred prisoners.

We bivouacked for the night under easy range of Fort Wagner. About 2½ A. M. Gen. STRONG came and called the Lieutenant-Colonel out. He soon returned and said "Turn out! we have got a job on hand." The men were soon out and into line, but rather slow to time, as they were tired with the work the day before.

The programme was to try to take Fort Wagner by assault; we were to take the lead, and to be supported by the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Ninth Maine. Silently we moved up to the advance line of our pickets, our guns loaded and aimed, and bayonets fixed. We were then deployed into line of battle, (we had 191 men and officers, all told,) reached and crossed the neck of land that approached the fort, our right resting on the beach. We were deployed and ready for the start. Our orders were to move steadily forward until the pickets fired, then follow them close and rush for the works, and we were promised ready support. Gen. STRONG gave the order, 'Aim low, and put your trust in God. Forward the Seventh!' And forward we went, being not over 500 yards from the fort when we started.

We had not gone far before the picket fired, and then we took the double-quick, and with a cheer rushed for the works. Before we reached the outer work we got a murderous fire from the riflemen behind the works. A few fell—a check in the line. An encouraging word from the officers, and right gallantly we reached the outer works; over them with a will we went, down the opposite side, across the moat—there being about one foot of water in it—right up to the crest of the parapet; and there we lay, anxiously waiting for our support to come up so far as to make it a sure thing for us to rise up, and go over with a bound, our men in the meantime busying themselves by picking off the sharpshooters and gunners. We laid so near the top that one had to put his head up, and point across the parapet to kill his man.

As near as I can ascertain, we were in this position from ten to twenty minutes, when both of the regiments that were to support us broke and fled, leaving us to take care of ourselves as best we might. As soon as the regiment in front broke and ran, they paid particular attention to our case. They threw hand grenades over the parapet, and soon sent men into the flank of a bastion, which commanded the front upon which we lay. They had us there to a great disadvantage. The question was whether we should surrender as prisoners, attempt to carry the works, and to be entirely annihilated, (as they greatly outnumbered us,) or take the back track and run the gauntlet for our lives.

Upon consulting the Lieutenant-Colonel, he reluctantly gave the order to retreat. Lieut. PHILLIPS exclaimed, 'For God's sake, don't let us retreat.' As if by magic, the order was recalled, although some had started; but the order had to be repeated, and down in and across the moat we went over the works. They had a perfect enfilading fire of small arms for a thousand yards, besides their pieces were giving us grape and canister. They fell on all sides of me, and I alone of four Captains was spared; and out of one hundred and ninety-one officers and men that marched out to attack the foe, only eighty-eight returned safe to camp; and ever let it be said, to the credit of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, that not one straggler could be discovered. Fifteen minutes after we got in camp the roll was called, and but one man came in afterward, and he was delayed in assisting a wounded comrade.

Met Gen. STRONG coming off, and with tears in his eyes he said we had done our whole duty, and covered ourselves all over with glory, and if the support had come to time, that we should have taken the works, and without a doubt, we should have done so. But our loss is great. We had eleven officers in our mess. Now we have but four. It is hard, but such is the fate of war.

Our attack on the 10th July was a fearful surprise to them. They had but few troops on this island. Had they 5,000 infantry here, the natural defences are of such a character that we never could have taken it."

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The Territory West of the River to be Cleared of Rebels.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS ON FOOT

CAIRO, Saturday, Aug. 8.

All the rebel territory west of the Mississippi will soon be cleared of every organized rebel force. Gen. DAVIDSON is marching down the centre of Arkansas, and in several little affairs with the enemy has been entirely successful. Already the people of Jacksonport are said to be fleeing before DAVIDSON'S approach. Another expedition is on the point of starting into this western country, which will help to complete the work of crushing the rebellion. It is not proper to speak of it in detail at present. But it cannot be long before the entire extent of territory will be under undisputed Federal control.

The "Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta" *Appeal* urges guerrilla operations on the Mississippi River; and says a systematic plan of operations on its banks will accomplish more than can otherwise be devised to cripple GRANT. It wants to see travelers on the Father of Waters bushwhacked from every canebrake and bluff below Memphis.

Gen. TUTTLE passed through yesterday, on his way to Iowa.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Ineffectiveness of the Blockade of Wilmington.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The United States mail steamer *Dudley Buck*, leaves here for New-York at 4 P. M., to-day.

Concurrent testimony continually arriving here from Wilmington, N. C., establishes the fact that the enemy are daily receiving an immense amount of supplies into that port in spite of the blockade. Machinery of all kinds, locomotives, railroad iron, guns of the heaviest calibre, blankets, medicines, shoes, and everything which the rebels require, are daily brought in by the cargo, as if no blockade existed at all. Officers and crews are constantly leaving Wilmington for England to man the privateers which are being built there for the rebel navy.

The Western Boards of Trade at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Aug. 9.

The Western Boards of Trade were taken on an excursion to the Islands yesterday. The weather being foggy and rainy somewhat marred the pleasure of the trip. The excursion steamer sailed about the harbor from ten until two o'clock, affording views of the fort and other objects of interest, and then landed at Little Hog Island, where an excellent banquet was provided; and the visitors were also introduced to a fish chowder and clambake—repast indigenous to this locality. The whole party returned at 7 o'clock in the evening. To-day they attend the various churches, and are guests of our merchants. On Monday morning most of them return to their home by different routes; while some remain a few days longer here.

The State Loan of Maine.

STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Maine State loan of $475,000 called out bids for some two millions, the premium going as high as 9 and 9¼ per cent. in some cases.

The Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 9.

BRAMLETTE'S Union majority in fifty-eight counties is 32,074.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

Important Correspondence Between Gov. Seymour and the President.

THE DRAFT TO BE PROCEEDED WITH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 9.

The following is Gov. SEYMOUR'S letter to the President on the question of the draft in New-York:

"STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: At my request a number of persons have called upon you with respect to the draft in this State, more particularly as it affected the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. To avoid misapprehensions I deem it proper to state my views and wishes in writing. As the draft was one of the causes of the late riot in the City of New-York, and as that outbreak has been urged by some as a reason for its immediate execution in that City, it is proper that I should speak of that event.

At the moment when the militia of the City were absent in pursuance of your request, and when the forces of the General Government were withdrawn from its fortifications, leaving it defenceless against any attack from abroad or the riot within its limits, the Provost-Marshal commenced the draft without consultation with the authorities of the State or of the City. The harsh measure of raising troops by compulsion has heretofore been avoided by this Government, and is now resorted to from the belief on its part that it is necessary for the support of our arms. I know you will agree with me that justice and prudence alike demand that this lottery for life shall be conducted with the utmost fairness and openness, so that all may know that it is impartial and equal in its operations. It is the right of every citizen to be assured that in all public transactions there is strict impartiality in a matter so deeply affecting the persons and happiness of our people. This is called for by every consideration.

I am happy to say that in many of the districts in this State the enrolled lists were publicly exhibited, the names were placed in the wheels, from which they were to be drawn in the presence of men of different parties, and of known integrity, and the drawings were conducted in a manner to avoid suspicion of wrong.

As the enrollments are made in many instances by persons unknown to the public, who are affected by their action, and who have no voice in their selection, care should be taken to prove the correctness of every slip. Unfortunately this was not done in the District of New-York when the draft was commenced. The excitement caused by this unexpected draft led to an unjustifiable attack upon the enrolling officers, which ultimately grew into the most destructive riot known in the history of our country. Disregard for law, and the disrespect for judicious tribunals, provided their natural results of robbery and arson, accompanied by murderous outrages upon a helpless race, and for a time the very existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened.

In the sad and humiliating history of this riot, it is gratifying that the citizens of New-York, without material aid from the State or nation, were able of themselves to put down this dangerous insurrection. I do not underrate the value of the services rendered by the military or naval officers of the General Government who were stationed in that City, for the public are under great and lasting obligations to them for their courage and skill, and their wise and prudent counsels. But they had at their command only a handful of good troops, who alone were entirely unequal to the duty of defending the vast amount of national property which was endangered. The rioters were subdued by the exertions of the City officials, civil and military, the people, the Police, and a small body of only twelve hundred men, composed equally of the State and National forces, who availed themselves of the able advice and direction of the distinguished military men to whom I have alluded. It gives a gratifying assurance of the ability of the greatest City of our continent to maintain order in its midst, under circumstances so disadvantageous, against an uprising so unexpected, and having its origin in questions deeply exciting to the minds of the great masses of its population.

The return from the war of some of the New-York Militia regiments restored peace and security to the City. I ordered troops from different parts of our State, but could not get them to the City before the riot was quelled; neither could General Government give any substantial aid. It could not even man its own forts, nor had it the means to protect its own arsenals and navy-yards against any of the vessels which were at that time engaged in burning the ships of our merchants, almost within sight of our coast. For a time these very fortifications were the chief danger to the harbor of New-York; one thousand men could have seized them all and have used their armaments for the destruction of its shipping and of the City itself.

At the time that this riot took place, I was engaged with Senator MORGAN and Comptroller ROBINSON, of this State, on the subject of the defences, and placed under the direction of Gen. WOOL the unorganized bodies of National Volunteers still under my command, and I also ordered bodies of the militia from the interior of New-York into the fortifications, to be under his control, and I made arrongements with him for their reception; but, on the 12th inst., the day before the riot broke out—I was requested by Gen. WOOL to countermand my orders directing the militia to proceed to the harbor of New-York. The reason for this, I understand, is that the rules of the service or the laws of the United States do not permit the War Department to accept of the services of troops for special or qualified purposes, the inability of the Government at that moment to defend its forts and public property, or to give any substantial assistance in putting down a riot while the militia of the City were supporting the national cause in another field, will be shown by the following letter, which was communicated to my associates, Messrs. MORGAN and ROBINSON, and to myself the week before these outrages occurred:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: Allow me to call your attention to the defenceless condition of this City. I have only five hundred and fifty men to garrison eight forts. One half of these cannot be called artillerists, being very imperfectly instructed in any part of artillery duty. The *Roanoke* is ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads, leaving no vessel of war in the harbor or at the depot that could be available in less than ten days. The militia of this City and Brooklyn have either been or are being sent to protect and defend Pennsylvania, who is now paying dear for her neglecting to take care of herself by guarding her frontier. Is it wise for New-York to follow her example by neglecting to protect the City of New-York, the great emporium of the country, and of more importance at the present moment to the Government than all other cities under its control? If I had a sufficient number of men to man our guns I might protect the City from ordinary ships-of-war, but not from iron-clad steamers. In our present condition, from want of men to man our guns, the *Alabama* or any other vessel of her class might, without fear of injury, enter our harbor and in a few hours destroy a hundred millions of property. I have done all in my power to guard against the present condition of the City; but I have thus far been unsuccessful. I have called the attention of the Mayor, as well as others, again and again, to the defenceless condition of the City. The Mayor can do but little, from the fact that the militia have been ordered to defend Pennsylvania. We ought to have one or two iron-clad steamers and several gunboats to guard the harbor. These, with men to man the guns of our forts, would be sufficient to protect and defend the City. The company of artillery raised for the forts in this harbor, which I requested your Excellency to turn over to me, has been sent to Pennsylvania. The condition of the City is an invitation to rebels to make the effort to assail it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

While this deplorable riot has brought disgrace upon the great City in which it occurred, it is due to the character of its population to say that they were able to put it down without aid from any other quarter, to save their City and to rescue their own and the Government property from the violence of a mob at a critical moment, when they had sent their armed men to save the national capital from falling into the hands of hostile arms. For this patriotic service they have already received your thanks and the gratitude of the nation. However much we may denounce and deplore the violence of bad or misguide men, it would be alike unjust and ungrateful to urge the execution of the draft in any spirit of resentment, or to show any unwillingness to see that the most exact justice is observed in the execution of the measure, and in fixing the amount of the quotas. I am sure that you will unite with me in repelling any counsels suggested by excited passions or partisan prejudices; for you have on more than one occasion acknowledged the generous and patriotic promptitude with which the City of New-York has responded to calls made upon it by you in moments of sudden peril. The act of Congress providing for the conscription directs that in determining the quotas of men to be furnished by each State, regard shall be had to the number of volunteers and militia furnished by them respectively since the commencement of the present rebellion; and that they shall be so assigned as to equalize the number among the districts of the several States, allowing for those already furnished and for the time of their service. I believe that New-York is the only Atlantic State, save Rhode Island, which has furnished her full quota heretofore, and has also furnished a surplus, which entitles her to a credit upon the present draft. But the statement made at the office of the Provost-Marshal General at Washington of this credit does not agree with that claimed at the office of the Adjutant-General of this State. I do not doubt the impartiality of Col. FRY; and I believe that the differences of these statements can be reconciled if an opportunity is given to compare the records of the two offices. I ask that this may be done. After a careful examination I am satisfied that the quotas now demanded from the Congressional Districts in New-York and Kings County are glaringly unjust. Either the names enrolled in these Districts greatly exceed the true numbers or the enrollments in other parts of the State are grossly deficient. The practical injustice will be the same in either case. If regard is had to the number heretofore sent from the several Districts, the records of our State show that New-York and Brooklyn have furnished more than their proportion. These records were carefully kept under the administration of Gov. MORGAN. If the quotas now fixed upon these cities are proportioned to the numbers enrolled, they suffer a double wrong,—for they do not get a due credit for the past, and the enrollments are excessive as compared with other sections of the State. I send you tables which show these results, and I will also state here a few facts: The quota for the Fourth Congressional District, with a population of 134,854, is 5,881. That fixed upon the Fifteenth Congressional District, with a population of 132,232, is only 2,260. The quota upon the last-named District should exceed that of the City District, for the census returns show that there is a larger population of females and of aliens in the City of New-York than in the country. If the comparison is made by the number of votes instead of population, taking the last election, when the vote was very full, it will be seen that the call upon the City District is 5,881 upon a vote of 12,363, while upon the country District it is only 2,260 upon a vote of 23,165. In two adjoining Districts in the City of Brooklyn the discrepancies are equally striking. In that represented by Mr. ODELL, with a population of 132,242, the quota is 2,697. In the adjoining District, represented by Mr. KALBFLEISCH, with a population of 151,951, it is 4,146. Yet the voters in Mr. ODELL'S District number 16,421, and in that of Mr. KALBFLEISCH 15,967. The draft, as at present proposed, will throw upon the eastern portion of the State—comparatively less than one-third of the Congressional District—more than one-half of the burdens of the conscription. This is particularly unjust toward New-York and Brooklyn, for they have not only furnished their full proportions heretofore, without counting the numbers they have given to the navy of the country, but they have been the very recruiting grounds for other States, and constant complaints are now made that agents from other States are now employed for that purpose within those cities, and are bringing persons there to act as substitutes, thus reducing still more the number of persons who will be compelled to meet this undue demand, which obliges them to leave their families and their homes, and to peril their lives, if they are less fortunate than others in their ability to pay the sum fixed as a commutation. I earnestly request that you will direct that the enrolling officers shall submit to the State authorities their lists, and that an opportunity shall be given me, as Governor of this State, and to other proper State officers, to look into the fairness of these proceedings. Justice to the enrolling officers, to the honor and dignity of the Government, to the people who are so deeply affected, and to the public tranquillity, demands that the suspicions which are entertained shall be removed if they are unfounded. It is just to add that the Administration owes this to itself, as these inequalities fall most heavily upon those districts which have been opposed to its political views. I am sure that this fact will strengthen your purpose to see that justice is done. The enrollments are only complete in about one-half of the districts. The results were sent to me at intervals during the month of July, but were only recently received by me, in consequence of my absence at the City of New-York. I am confident you will agree with me that the public interest in every respect will be promoted by affording the fullest evidence of the faithfulness and impartiality with which the conscription is conducted. In the meanwhile large numbers are availing themselves of the bounties offered by the State and National Governments and are voluntarily enlisting, thus mitigating the distress which a compulsory draft necessarily carries into the homes of our people. The State of New-York offers liberal bounties to those who enlist. I believe it will be found that the abandonment of voluntary enlistment for a forced conscription will prove to be unfortunate as a policy, that it will not secure either so many or so effective men as that system which one year since gave to the Government the largest army ever raised within so short a space of time by the voluntary action of any people. I do not propose to discuss in this connection the reasons why the people withhold the support heretofore so cheerfully rendered; hereafter I shall make that the subject of further communication. But assuming it to be due to the exhaustion of the number of those able to bear arms, it would only prove how heavily this new demand falls upon the productive interests and labor of our country, and it makes another reason why the heavy burdens of the conscription should be tempered by every act calculated to remove suspicion and to allay excitement; above all it should induce every effort to get voluntary enlistments, which fall less heavily upon the domestic happiness and business arrangements of our citizens. I ask that the draft may be suspended in this State, as has been done elsewhere, until we shall learn the results of recruiting, which is now actively going on throughout the State, and particularly in the City of New-York. I am advised that large numbers are now volunteering. Whatever credit shall hereafter be allowed to this State, it is certain that there is a balance in its favor. It is but just that the delinquent States should make up their deficiency before New-York, which has so freely and generously responded to the calls of the Government, shall be refused the opportunity to continue its volunteers in support of the armies of the Union; there is another point which profoundly excites the public mind which has been brought to your attention by persons from this and other States; our people have been taught that laws must be upheld and respected at every cost and every sacrifice; that the conscription act, which demands their persons and perhaps their lives, must be promptly obeyed, because it is a statue of our Government; to support the majesty of law, a million of men had gone forth from Northern homes to the battle-fields of the South, more than 300,000 have been laid in bloody graves, or have perished in lingering disease, the guilt of the rebellion consists in an armed hand against constitutional or legal obligations, the soldier who has given up his life; the capitalist who has contributed his treasure; the mechanic and the laborer who have paid to the tax-gatherer the earnings of their toil, have cheerfully made these sacrifices because they saw in the power of laws not only obligations to obedience but protection to their rights, to their persons, and to their homes. It is this protection which alone gives value to Government. It is believed by at least one half of the people of the loyal States that the Conscription act, which they are called upon to obey, because it stands upon the statute book, is in itself a violation of the supreme constitutional law, there is a fear and suspicion that, while they are threatened with the severest penalties of the law, they are deprived of its protection. In the minds of the American people the duty of obedience and the right to protection are inseparable. If it is, therefore, proposed on the one hand to exact obedience at the point of the bayonet, and upon the other hand to shut off by military power all approach to our judicial tribunals, and to deny redress for wrongs, we have reason to fear the most ruinous results. These disasters may be produced as well by bringing laws into contempt, and by a destruction of respect for the decisions of Courts, as by open resistance. This Government and our people have more to fear from an acquiescence in the disorganizing teachings that war suspends their legal rights, or destroys their legal remedy, than they have to fear from resistance to the doctrine that measures can be enforced without regard to the decisions of judicial tribunals. The refusal of Governments to give protection excites criticisms to disobedience. The successful execution of the Conscription act depends upon the settlement by judicial tribunals of its constitutionality. With such decisions in its favor it will have a hold upon the public respect and deference which it now lacks. A refusal to submit it to this test will be regarded as evidence that it wants legality and binding forever. A measure so unusual in the history of this country, which jars so harshly with those ideas of voluntary action which have so long prevailed in this community, and which have been so conspicuous in the conduct of this war, should go forth with all the sanction of every department of our Government—the Legislature, the Executive and the Judicial. With such sanctions it would overcome the hostility which it naturally creates in the minds of a people conscious of their patriotism and jealous of their rights. I earnestly urge that the Government interpose no obstructions to the earliest practicable judicial decision upon this point. Our accustomed procedures give to our citizens the right to bring all questions affecting personal liberty or compulsory service in a direct and summary manner to the judges and courts of the State or nation. The decisions which would thus naturally be rendered within a brief period, and after full and ample discussion, would make such a current of judicial opinion as would satisfy the public mind that the act is either valid or void. The right of this Government to enforce military service in any other mode than that pointed out by the Constitution cannot be established by a violent enforcement of the statute. It must be determined ultimately by the judiciary. It should be determined in advance of an enforcement which must be destructive to so many lives. It would be a cruel mockery to withhold such decision until after the irremediable injury of its execution upon those who are unable to pay the sum demanded in lieu of their persons. Those who are able to commute might have their remedy by recovery of the money paid in commutation. No evils are to be feared if the law should be pronounced unconstitutional. The submission of this Government to the decisions of our Courts would give it a new and stronger hold upon the public confidence; it would add new vigor to our system of Government, and it would call forth another exhibition of voluntary offerings of men and treasure to uphold an Administration which should thus defend and respect the rights of the people. The spirit of lawlessness in our land would be rebuked, respect for legal obligations would be invigorated, confidence in our Government would be strengthened, the dissensions and jealousies at the North which now weaken our cause, would at once be healed up, and your voice would be potential in calling forth the power and force of a united people. By what willing strength has done in the past you may foresee what willing and united strength may accomplish in the future. It cannot be said of New-York, I believe it cannot be said of any Northern State, that if the conscription act be declared unconstitutional, the nation is thereby abandoned to weakness and paralysis. Be assured such a fate can never befall a Government which represents the convictions of the people which works with the spirit and provisions of the Constitution. It is no more possible under such circumstances that the nation should be left in helplessness than that the strong man's arm should refuse to obey his will. If this bill, which stands upon the assumed right of Congress to pass such an act, shall fall to the ground, there is still left the undisputed authority to call forth the armed power of the nation in the manner distinctly set forth in the Constitution of our country. I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequence of a violent harsh policy before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scan the immediate future as well as I. The temper of the people to-day you can readily learn by consulting as I have done with men of all political parties and of every profession and occupation, the nation's strength is in the hearts of the people. Estrange them, divide them, and the foundations fail, the structure must perish. I am confident you will feel that acquiescence in my requests will be but a small concession for our Government to make to our people, and particularly that it should assure itself and them of the accordance of its subordinate laws with the supreme law of the land. It will be but a little price to pay for the peace of the public mind. It will abate nothing from the dignity, nothing from the sovereignty of the nation to show a just regard for the majesty of the law, and a paternal interest in the wishes and welfare of our citizens.

Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

STATEMENT OF POPULATION, DRAFT NUMBERS, VOTERS, ETC.

Con. Dist.	Population.	Draft.	Vote of 1862.
XXIX	114,556	1,767	20,097
XVII	114,626	1,838	17,882
XXIII	116,980	2,088	22,535
XXVIII	129,365	2,015	21,026
XI	134,232	2,262	23,165
XXVI	135,488	2,416	25,501
XXX	141,971	2,539	21,386

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN DISTRICTS.

Con. Dist.	Population.	Draft.	Vote of 1862.
III	132,242	2,697	16,421
II	151,951	4,146	15,967
VI	117,148	4,538	12,777
VIII	175,208	4,852	15,195
IV	131,854	5,881	12,363

The statement shows the population, the number to be drafted, and the number of voters in the several Congressional Districts in which enrollments have been completed, and of which reports have been made to this office up the 3d day of August, 1863.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

His Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

Your communication of the 3d instant has been received and attentively considered. I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New-York, as you request, because, among other reasons, TIME is too important. By the figures you send, which I presume are correct, the twelve districts represented fall in two classes of eight and four respectively.

The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two classes is certainly very striking, being the difference between an average of 2,200 in one class and 4,864 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal, one to another, in entire population, as required by the plan on which they were made, this disparity is such as to require attention. Much of it, however, I suppose will be accounted for by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the City than are in the country, who have too recently arrived from other parts of the United States and from Europe to be either included in the census of 1860, or to have voted in 1862. Still, making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand upon it as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great disparity. I shall direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing, however, at first from each of the four districts—to wit, the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth—only 2,200, being the average quota of the other class. After this drawing, these four Districts, and also the Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth, shall be carefully reënrolled,—and, if you please, agents of yours may witness every step of the process. Any deficiency which may appear by the new enrollment will be supplied by a special draft for that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from these Districts respectively during the interval; and at all points, so far as consistent with practical convenience, due credits shall be given for volunteers, and your Excellency shall be notified of the time fixed for commencing a draft in each District.

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it. But I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to reëxperiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate, and then more time to obtain a Court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those who are already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go, in the precisely legal proportion to those who are not to go. My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. F. P. Blair and Staff, Vicksburgh; Lieut.-Com. E. Terry, U. S. N.; M. H. Stevens, of Washington; Peter Higgins, of Boston; Hon. J. T. Ryan, of California, and Capt. Duffy, U. S. A., are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. C. Grover, U. S. A.; Capt. F. T. Cower, J. Hibbert, Jr., and R. C. Duryea, U. S. Vols., and Mr. Barreda, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

C. S. Stansbury and wife, Washington; R. P. Field, Kentucky; Benj. F. Brewster, Philadelphia; J. H. Brimkey, Memphis, and Lieut.-Col. Montegue, U. S. A., are stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Thomas Cadwr and lady, Fred. Saunders, A. Higerwisch and H. Thomas, New-Orleans; P. S. Prest, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. Kensett, Baltimore, and J. J. Bantlin, Cincinnati, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Hecla at this Port, and the Hibernian and China off Cape Race.

The National Victories and the New-York Riots.

Views of the British and Continental Press.

MR. LAIRD AND SECRETARY WELLES.

Mr. Laird's Pretended Correspondence Regarding the Construction of Iron-Clads.

The Close of Parliament and the Queen's Speech.

Subsidence of the War Panic in Paris.

Hopes of a Settlement of the Polish Question by Diplomacy.

The Ships Talisman and Conrad Destroyed by the Alabama.

The Cunard screw steamer *Hecla*, which left Liverpool at 3:30 on the afternoon of the 28th, and Queenstown on the 29th July, arrived here yesterday. A telegraphic summary of her news has already been received from Cape Race.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 30th, *via* Queenstown on the 31st, passed Cape Race at 8 P. M. on Friday.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 1st, *via* Queenstown on the 2d inst., passed Cape Race at noon on Saturday.

The *Tasmania* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 29th. She had on board $2,873,499 in specie. Kingston, Jamaica, has been visited with two severe shocks of earthquake. Incendiarism has been rife on the estates at Barbados, owing to a reduction of wages by landowners.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Press on the National Victories and the New-York Riots.

From the London Times.

The state of affairs in America as represented in the intelligence we publish this morning is full of such confusion and complexity that it is almost impossible to estimate its real character. On each side there is an unaccountable mixture of strength and weakness, success and failure, confidence and despair. With that strange concurrence which is so often observed in history, important events crowd together at once, and from nearly every side of the vast Confederate territory we have news of important operations by land or sea. In Maryland, on the Peninsula, at Charleston, at Port Hudson, at Vicksburgh, and in Tennessee large and powerful armies are actively engaged, and *the Confederacy is being pierced at half-a-dozen points at once* by attacks each of which requires an army for adequate resistance.

In such a position, it is not surprising that there is hardly one point at which the South has been able to concentrate a sufficient force to overpower its assailants. It can no longer be doubted now that Vicksburgh has fallen, and it is clear that its capture was due to a want of Confederate troops to reinforce sufficiently the army of Gen. JOHNSTON. As was to be expected, its fall has been followed by that of Port Hudson. We do not know yet whether the fall of the latter place was caused directly by the result of the capture of Vicksburgh; but it is obvious that the same reasons which made the defence of the one impossible would necessitate sooner or later the surrender of the other. *The simple truth is that the Confederates were outnumbered, and had not the vast reserves of the North to reinforce their gallant but hard-pressed garrisons.* It is impossible to speculate with any great probability on the policy or necessity of the Confederate Government. We cannot be known how far Gen. LEE'S recent invasion may have been absolutely necessary to recruit the supplies of the Southern army; but it is difficult to avoid a suspicion that *if he could have persisted in a purely defensive policy, the Confederate outposts might not have been found so denuded of troops in their hour of need.* The news from Charleston seems to point out a similar danger. We hear of a fresh attack by the Federals; and this time, instead of trying to force a passage with their ships, they have landed troops on Morris Island, on the south side of the entrance to the harbor, and seem pushing forward toward the city by land in the rear of the batteries. In the absence of fuller news, we cannot interpret with any confidence their progress in this operation; but if there was any truth in the rumor which stated that Gen. LEE had been reinforced by a large part of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S army, it is not difficult to connect the two facts.

Whether, however, such a reinforcement was seriously contemplated or effected, it has been probably felt that it would be impossible, while so many points were threatened, to support Gen. LEE with a force sufficient to enable him to convert his rapid invasion of Pennsylvania into a permanent and successful occupation. *His retreat may be due rather to the Confederate necessities elsewhere than to the consequences of his repulse at Gettysburgh. The Northern Press has ceased to claim those terrible three days' fighting as anything but a drawn battle,* and it is obvious from the extreme ease with which LEE has effected his retreat that he was far too strong for MEADE'S army to be able to meet him except in a defensive position.

Still, it must be acknowledged that on the whole it is seldom we have received intelligence so gloomy for the Confederate cause. Though the North places an extravagant value on the reduction of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, yet it is evident from the letters of our correspondent at Rich

there is one item in to-day's intelligence which alone shows what an endless and hopeless task the North have before them. Although Gen. BRAGG is retreating before Gen. ROSECRANS far into Georgia, yet the country behind the Federal General is so far from being conquered that *two or three hundred miles in his rear a Confederate General is invading Ohio and threatening Cincinnati and Indianapolis.* If the Federal Cabinet cannot protect their own country, what chance can they see of raising a sufficient force to hold the South by military occupation?

From the London Daily News.

Those of our cotemporaries who, up to the end of last week, continued to assert that the surrender of Vicksburgh "is at least not certain," must really learn to move a little faster, or their comments on the American war will soon be two or three mails in arrear. Before they have "recognized" the fall of Vicksburgh we have the news not only that Port Hudson has unconditionally surrendered, but that part of GRANT'S victorious army under Gen. SHERMAN had marched against GEN. JOHNSTON, defeated him in a pitched battle with heavy loss, and forced the only remaining Confederate force in the West into a precipitate retreat. The news from the East does not in the least help to counterbalance the total collapse of the Confederacy on the Mississippi. Gen. LEE, instead of remaining north of the Potomac and defeating the Federal army by means of the large reinforcements he was said to have received, has hastily crossed the river, and is in full retreat toward Richmond. Nor is the latest intelligence from the centre of this vast area of military operations at all more encouraging to the Confederate cause. Gen. BRAGG appears not to have paused in his flight even at the intrenched camp of Chattanooga, which we have been repeatedly told was impregnable, but is said to have retreated to Atlanta, a hundred miles further south. At the same time a Federal force has suddenly appeared before Charleston, and succeeded in establishing itself on the two islands which form the south side of the harbor. There is, in fact, nothing to console the wounded feelings, or to mitigate in any way the severe yet most righteous disappointment of those ardent friends of the Confederacy who have cherished with desperate tenacity the humane and enlightened hope of seeing a great military power based on Slavery successfully established in the New-World. Not at one point only, but at every point in a line of military operations extending over more than a thousand miles, the Confederates are forced helplessly back. On the Mississippi and in the West the war is virtually over, the enemy's strongholds being captured, and his armies destroyed; while in the centre and in the East the only organized forces that still keep together are in full retreat.

We may fairly ask the *Times* what it now thinks of its allies at New-York. They have shown—not changed—their quality, and their exploits are chronicled by Mr. REUTER on the opposite page; what does our cotemporary think of them now? For three months the ruffians of New-York, who choose to call themselves "Peace Democrats," have been the only party in the whole North for whom the *Times* has had a civil word to say. Their spirit has inspired its New-York correspondent, and their rowdy orators have been extolled in its leading articles as the only wise and patriotic men in the Free States. Shunned and loathed by respectable Americans of every party, the leaders of these pretended "Peace Democrats" have figured in the columns of the *Times* as the only men who can save America, if that indeed be possible. The *Times* has occasionally a way of affecting ignorance of the commonest facts. But if the *Times* does not know who its New-York friends are, there are many thousands of Englishmen who do. We have known those "Peace Democrats" many years, under various names, and the wonder is, not that they have now risen to murder unoffending citizens and burn down houses, but that they did not do so at a much earlier period of the war. *They have been the vilest accomplices and most degraded tools of the Pro-Slavery party, both in the North and the South.* They are the men who formerly used to break up the Anti-Slavery meetings, and pursue the most eminent men of the Abolition party with threats of assassination. They are the men by whose aid and protection New-York, a few years ago, became the chief port of the world from which ships issued to carry on the piratical slave trade. *Mr. Lincoln's Government has inflicted some heavy blows on their interests. It has broken up or driven away their slave expeditions, and it hanged Capt. Gordon.* It is astonishing that they endured that hard trial. The hour has come for them to render a last service to their old friends. It is now or never. The Conscription supplied them with the pretext for raising the mob and causing confusion at home and shame abroad. And that it was no more than a pretext every feature of the riot shows. The mob burnt down the Colored Orphan Asylum, destroyed several negro houses, and attacked every negro they could reach—killing a considerable number, and, it is said, burning one to death. These performances, with the attack on the office of the New-York *Tribune*, fix the specific character of the riot, and show who were engaged in it.

Although this riot is such an one as might be got up in any seaport, it is very disgraceful to the City of New-York. Nobody, however, at all acquainted with the history of that City for the last ten years will feel the least surprise at what has taken place. *There is no city in the world of its size in which the mob is so completely in the hands of a few unprincipled men.* It was known a month ago throughout the North the word had been given that the last card was to be played by the Copperheads. *It has been played, and lost.* The New-York riot is a failure and also a serious blunder. *The action of the Federal Government will not be impeded by it for a day*; not a battalion will cease its march; respectable citizens of all opinions will be drawn closer together and nearer to the Government by the spectacle of violence, which recalls the flourishing days of New Orleans. And the riot will as little serve the purpose of the Confederate Government out of America as nearer home. It would be ridiculous to liken it to civil war, which it no more resembles than our own Bristol riots. No political party will acknowledge these proceedings; and it will be impossible to pretend that they were spontaneous. *This is a last foul blow struck for a desperate and dying cause, and it will prove as vain as it is villainous.*

From the Manchester Examiner.

Port Hudson surrendered, Charleston attacked, Chattanooga abandoned, LEE across the Potomac—such are the startling events which constitute this morning's budget of news from the United States. * * * Still it will not do to deceive ourselves into a premature confidence that the war will soon be at an end. We have had much to learn and unlearn in our estimate of American affairs during the last two years. There is an immense distance between the overthrow of every Confederate army and the restoration of the Union. In this respect the most difficult part of the business will only begin when the fighting is over.

Meanwhile, it is not only in the South that the war has reached a crisis; the same is true of it in the North. President LINCOLN refrained till the last moment from enforcing the conscription in New-York. He was waiting for an opportunity; he fancied he saw it in the victory of Gettysburgh, and gave orders for the drafting to take place. We now know the result. An infuriated mob broke into the offices of the Provost-Marshal, destroyed his drafting papers and ballot-boxes, and fired the building. The small military force which was sent against them was soon overpowered. The rioters went from one outrage to another, and for several days the City was at their mercy. Several houses belonging to the wealthier classes were gutted, and the office of the *Tribune* narrowly escaped destruction. But the vengeance of the mob was chiefly wreaked upon the negroes. Gov. SEYMOUR'S proclamation are of a very remarkable character. Of course he does not justify the rioters, *but he kindly furnishes them with an apology.* He virtually tells them that the conscription is illegal, but that they ought to seek redress in the civil Courts. We may judge of the gravity of the crisis, when Gov. SEYMOUR declares New-York to be in a state of insurrection, and confesses the inadequacy of the City authorities to put it down. The tenor of his proclamation, taking into account all the circumstances, *evinces a bitter hostility to the Federal Government and its policy.* The Federal authorities and the war in which they are engaged are not once mentioned. They are "conspicuous by their absence." New-York is not the United States, but it is beyond comparison the largest City in the Union, and this fearful and humiliating outbreak is ominous of the state of affairs in the North. If the white population of the South should be exterminated, we presume these rioters represent the sort of men who would be sent to take their places. They have nothing at home, and would be the first to emigrate. What a prospect for the negro! How gloriously philanthropy will vindicate its enterprises at the hands of such crusaders!

From the London Star.

Again the friends of peace and freedom may rejoice and give thanks. Again we have news of victory that is the surest presage of returning tranquillity. The fall of Port Hudson has quickly followed that of Vicksburgh. We have Southern authority for announcing its unconditional surrender on the 9th of July. The whole length of the Mississippi is thus restored to the authority of the Union. Not only do its vessels traverse the great river unmolested by Confederate batteries, but every place of importance on both banks is by this time occupied by Union troops.

The Mississippi has been lost to the Confederacy, *not from want of fighting but from want of fighting men. Everything indicates the rapid exhaustion of Southern resources.* Gen. JOHNSTON was unable to attempt anything against GRANT, and is now fleeing before SHERMAN. BRAGG has been compelled by the like necessity to fall back rapidly from before ROSECRANS. Both suffer heavy losses from capture and desertion as they go. Nor is even the greatest of the commanders and armies of the South exempt from this compulsion. We may be sure that nothing but a conscious inferiority of forces—a hopeless and permanent inferiority—would have induced Gen. LEE to return to Virginia without hazarding a battle.

It will perhaps be said that the riots in New-York are an ample set-off against the heaviest of the Confederate disasters. *They will prove, we believe, on the contrary, the seal and sentence of the doom which those disasters forbode.* While we equally deplore and reprobate that devilish outburst of savage barbarism in one of the capitals of civilization, we cannot shut our eyes to its compensating results. It is but a symptom—the most violent but the most exhaustive—of the malady that would have eaten out the heart of the Union if it had not, by repressed eruptions, been thrown out to the surface. *Every great city is at the mercy, for eight and forty hours, of its subterranean classes.* There are ruffians enough in London or Liverpool to repeat the scenes of 1780. It would be two days and nights before respectability, scared and disgusted, would collect its senses, organize its forces, and repress the rebellion. *But the repression is always inevitable.* In New-York the revolt seems to have run its course almost unopposed from the morning of Monday, the 13th, to the night of Tuesday, the 14th. Then authority began to exert itself in earnest, and the rioters were checked in their revel of fire and blood. It began in resistance to the conscription. It soon extended itself to brutal aggression upon the negro population and their friends. Instigated, and perhaps organized, by politicians of the FERNANDO WOOD school, it presently exceeded all political guidance or control.

There is but one power in the civilized world that would have guided to deeds of such atrocity. *It is the old Pro-Slavery spirit, so long dominant, but lately subdued, putting forth its hateful power for a final struggle.* Of the issue no one can have a doubt. The conscription may or may not proceed in New-York. But of this we are sure, *every negro murdered by the Pro-Slavery savages of that City will be worth a thousand soldiers to the cause of the Union and the Proclamation of Freedom.* Henceforth it will be a point of honor with every decent citizen to stand by the Government that is assailed by incendiaries and butchers.

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It is almost incredible that any English newspaper can regard with complacency an event so disgraceful as the New-York riots. It is true, indeed, that Toryism and rowdyism are old allies. It has ever been the habit of the miscalled Conservatives at once to defame the people by confounding them with the populace, and to use the latter as the insensate instrument of unscrupulous designs. Church and King mobs hove played a considerable part in the political history of our country; and it is quite conceivable that aristocratic gold may again be employed to instigate a temporary anarchy in the cause of "order." But our upper-class politicians have not hitherto patronized the ruffianly element in foreign communities. Neither have Englishmen, in their worst frenzies, been characterized by the ferocious cowardice and cruelty of the "Bowery boys." We do not remember an English riot in which assassination was added to incendiarism, and men were burned as well as houses. *We cannot conceive even of the furies and satyrs of Ratcliffe-highway demolishing an orphan asylum or hunting out of their homes the women and children of an obnoxious quarter.* The very worst of roughs are content to make war upon men and upon property. They do not extend their drunken rage to the most helpless and poorest of the population. It is the peculiarity of an American mob that it uses the bowie-knife and the revolver, the lamp-post and the tar-kettle, as well as the crowbar and the torch, with the indiscriminate fury of devils let loose. *And it is a peculiarity that can be traced to nothing in American character or society but the influence of the Slave power*—the power that confounds humanity with property; that reckons a man or woman, if black, only as a piece of furniture, valued at so many dollars; that treats all obnoxious speech or writing as a personal offence, to be washed out in blood; that extinguishes in its votaries all pity and all decency when there are victims to be sacrificed: that makes contempt of life and law a virtue, if either life or law stand in the way of any appetite or interest.

The outrages that disgraced and devastated New-York from the morning of the 13th to the night of the 15th have all the characteristics of a Pro-Slavery riot. They differ in nothing but extent and desperateness from previous ebullitions of the same devilish spirit. There is scarcely a city of the North that has not, at one time or another, been cursed with its outbreak. There is not now a city save New-York, in which it is strong enough to work any considerable mischief. The demon has nowhere been utterly cast out of Northern society—but everywhere else it is kept down by that loyalty to the law which is the soul and bond of free citizenship. The great commercial city at the mouth of the Hudson has been sorely punished for its lucrative complicity with the South.

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Yet—pitiful, shameful and almost incredible as it is—the London *Times* treats these forty-eight hours of mob rule as a grave political event of portentous significance to the cause of the Union! New-York is declared to be in a state of insurrection against the Federal Government. The enforcement of the conscription is regarded as hopeless, and the consequent collapse of the Northern armies are inevitable. The "people" are said to have been provoked into stern and indignant resistance to the prosecution of the war. And all this because a few thousand miserable wretches, stimulated by drink and instigated by secret agents, overpowered on the instant the Police of a city in which rioting is a periodical visitation! Hopeless, indeed, must be the cause that can take comfort from so brief and shameful an episode!—nor less depraved the political morality that dwells without one word of reprobation on an exhibition so disgraceful to our common human nature.

VIEWS OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

From the Siecle.

In America the success of the Federals does not diminish; but the Slavery party, reduced to the direst extremity, has made a last desperate effort in New-York itself. A fortnight ago the *Courrier des Etats Unis* announced the existence of a conspiracy in which it did not believe. This conspiracy has just broken out. The conscription served as a pretext; but the significance of the movement is indicated by the atrocities committed upon the blacks. All of them whom the rioters met were massacred; houses belonging to negroes were burnt. *Evidently it is not by assassinating poor inoffensive victims, or by pillaging the office of an abolitionist newspaper, that people protest against the conscription.*

From the Nord.

The news from America is more than ever favorable to the Federals. LEE's army has recrossed the Potomac without any important engagement having apparently taken place between the two armies. Port Hudson has unconditionally surrendered. The attack on Charleston has recommenced; but this time the Unionists have led off with a success. They have occupied Morris Island, and have caused considerable loss to the Confederates, who tried to prevent their landing. In Tennessee, ROSECRANS has taken four thousand prisoners. In New-York very serious disturbances have occurred. These disturbances, for which the Conscripuon has served as a pretext, *appear to have been caused by the partisans of Slavery. We see the proof of this in the excesses which the rioters committed against the blacks especially.*

From the Débats.

Would Gen. LEE fight a second battle on the north of the Potomac? Could Port Hudson hold out after the fall of Vicksburgh? We inclined to the belief that the future of America depended upon the reply given by events to these two questions. Events have replied. Port Hudson (it is the Richmond *Enquirer*, at all events, which announces it) surrendered on the 9th of July to the Federals, and the entire course of the Mississippi is now restored to the legitimate authority of the United States. A few days afterward Gen. LEE recrossed the Potomac, so that the States faithful to the Union are delivered from invasion, Washington breathes again, and Richmond is once more threatened. The importance of these events is increased when we remember that Louisiana and North Carolina, the two States from which the revolt against the Federal Congress proceeded, are taking active steps to return to the Union in maintaining the Constitution they had before the war.

From the Indépendance Belge.

Gen. LEE, who, after his defeat at Gettysburgh, had fallen back to the banks of the Potomac, supporting himself upon the fords which extend from Williamsport to Sharpsburgh, appears to have succeeded in crossing the river, and returning into Virginia, thus escaping from MEADE and the army of the North. This brilliant invasion campaign has produced, therefore, not the slightest result, and he may consider himself fortunate in regaining possession of the exhausted country south of the Potomac, upon which the two hostile forces have struggled since the commencement of the war. As we predicted, the fall of Vicksburgh has led to that of Port Hudson. The Federals are now masters of the Mississippi. They have also attacked Charleston again, and succeeded in taking possession of one of the islands that cover the place.

Mr. Laird and Secretary Welles.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: In the *Times* of yesterday you published a letter which Mr. CORDEN was, on a point of form, prevented from reading to the House of Commons on Thursday.

It is addressed by Mr. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the United States Navy to the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, and dated the 19th of April, 1863.

In this letter Mr. GIDEON WELLES says that "he has an indistinct remembrance that his department was importuned by more than one person on behalf of Mr. LAIRD."

As the matter has never left the memory of Mr. WELLES, I shall feel obliged if he will give me the names of any one of the persons who have so importuned him on my behalf, and I shall, no doubt, be able to show him that they did so (if at all) without any authority from me or my firm.

In the meantime I accept the admission that the department over which Mr. GIDEON WELLES presides allowed itself to be importuned by foreigners to build ships on behalf of the Federal Government.

Mr. WELLES also states that "it is not true that his department ever approached my firm with a view of getting vessels built in this country for the American Government."

I can only say that I believed it to be true, and I leave the public to judge whether I had not sufficient grounds for entertaining this belief, having in my possession the letters the copies of which I forward to you for insertion.

The contents of these letters clearly show that my friend was well known to and in the confidence of the Federal Navy Department, and I have no doubt his name is very familiar with Mr. GIDEON WELLES.

I also inclose a copy of a letter to my correspondent on the 11th of April last, to which I have not yet any reply.

Before deciding to publish the letter of the 30th of July, marked confidential, and the important memorandum it contained, I consulted some of the leading men on both sides of the House of Commons, and gave them in confidence the original correspondence to read.

They are of opinion that the course taken by Mr. CORDEN in publishing Mr. GIDEON WELLS' letter gives me a clear right to use all documents in my possession for my own vindication, but that I am not justified in making public the name of my correspondent.

I will only add, in conclusion, that I believed at the time, and believe now, that my correspondent had the authority of his Government for writing the letters, copies of which I inclose.

Requesting the favor of your inserting this correspondence,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN LAIRD.

10 Park-place, St. James's-street, July 25.

"[Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

DEAR SIRS: Since my arrival here I have had frequent interviews with our Department of Naval Affairs, and am happy to say that the Minister of the Navy is inclined to have an iron-plated ship built out of the country. This ship is designed for a specific purpose, to accomplish a definite object. I send you herewith a memorandum handed me last evening from the Department, with the request that I would send it to you by steamer's mail of to-morrow, and to ask your immediate reply, stating if you will agree to build such a ship as desired, how soon, and for how much, with such plans and specifications as you may deem it best to send me.

I feel very sure that the building of this proposed shot-proof steamer will lead to other business of much value.

Our own builders would be very jealous if they were aware of this application to you, but in the present condition of affairs, it is important to act secretly and cautiously, and I have assured my Government that you will keep this matter entirely and strictly to yourselves, and by no means let it be known what you are building or for whom.

You will notice that the largest liberty is given for the construction of the ship, one requisite only being important—that she is bomb and shot proof. How this is to be accomplished it is for you to judge and determine, as the department gives no specifications. I can state to you, in confidence, that the object is to enable the Government to make the attempt to take repossession of its forts in one specific Southern port.

I have assured our Minister of the Navy that if such a vessel can be built you can do it, and he has great confidence in my judgment.

In addition to this shot and shell proof vessel he also wants a side-whel gunboat of not over 5 or 6 feet draft, rudder at both ends, speed not less than 13 knots, to carry a single gun at each end, weighing 6,000 pounds, exclusive of carriage: the boat to be built of iron.

Please give all due examination and thought for both of the objects desired, especially the battery, and write me as soon as possible, directed, as usual, at New-York, for which I leave here this evening.

Waiting your advices.

I am, dear Sirs, very truly yours,

You can judge what angles to give if decks must be iron-plated, and the best form for glancing off balls.

Messrs. JOHN LAIRD, SONS & Co., Birkenhead.

We are desirous of having constructed a floating battery, planned with the specific object of going into ports guarded with batteries and forts which are within from 300 yards to half a mile from the channel. The floating battery or iron-plated ship to be so constructed as to be able to pass the forts comparatively unharmed by the fire of the batteries, both horizontal and plunging. She is wanted for no other purpose.

She is not required to have a speed exceeding six knots.

She must not draw over 14 (fourteen) feet.

She must have no mast's.

Her rudder must not be exposed so as to be liable to be disabled in passing a fort. This is most important.

There should be a rudder at each end to avoid turning.

She must carry eight guns (rifled), weighing each about 16,000 pounds—two on each side, two on bow, and two to fire from stern.

The ship to be finished complete, with guns and everything appertaining.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1861.

City of New-York.

DEAR SIRS: Your valued favors of the 3d, 28th, and 31st ult., with the accompanying drawings, were received during my absence in the far West with Gen. FREMONT'S division of the army, where I have been delayed far beyond my expectations.

Immediately on my return I went to Washington with your tracings and laid them before the Secretary of the Navy, and I trust that before long I shall be able to send you an order for the construction of one or more gunboats.

The Secretary was rather disappointed that you have not sent any response to the memorandum in reference to a shell and shot-proof battery for use in our Southern harbors.

I may say to you, in confidence, intended to force an entrance into Charleston harbor, defended by Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

I hope that you may be able to send me a plan for such a battery, and the terms on which you will construct such a ship.

I am glad to learn that you are so busy, and so well and rightly appreciated.

Trusting to hear from you soon,

I am, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

Messrs. J. LAIRD, SONS & Co., Birkenhead.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

MY DEAR SIRS: I have your valued favor, also the slips containing very interesting accounts of your new works, all of which give me much pleasure.

I congratulate you on the confidence manifested by your Government in intrusting you with the building of an iron-plated ship of such large dimensions, as well as the transport ship, and I have no doubt but that you will turn them out, as you always have done, to the entire satisfaction of the Admiralty. I trust that you may get the contract for the others they propose.

I cannot but regret that you did not estimate for the floating batteries required by our Navy Department, as it would have been a step in the right direction, and had you succeeded, as I know you would, it would have gone far toward relaxing the stringency of our navigation laws in reference to the buying of foreign-built ships.

I sent your last letter, received yesterday, to the Secretary of the Navy, who was very desirous to have you build the iron-plated and bomb-proof batteries, and I trust that he may yet decide to have you build one or more of the gunboats.

It is my present intention to visit England again for a hurried trip, leaving here in the *Africa* on the 6th of November, and, if so, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you about the 15th proximo.

With kind regards to all, I am, &c.,

Messrs. JOHN LAIRD, SONS & Co., Birkenhead.

BIRKENHEAD, April 11, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: You will have seen by the newspapers the report of the discussion in the House of Commons on the *Alabama* case on the 27th of March last, and that I named in part of my speech the fact that my late firm had had a million fever, the Secretary of the Navy of the Federal Government, through a friend of mine, to build vessels of war for them.

I do not wish to bring your name before the public, or to publish the correspondence, except in the event of the Federal Government denying the statement I made, in which case I shall have, in self-defence, to do so, which I shall regret.

I think if they do deny the negotiation it will be treating us unfairly, more especially as your letter to me and its inclosures, handed to you by them show that they entered very fully with you into the class of vessels required, and the objects those vessels were intended to accomplish.

The American Government, as you also informed me, personally and by letter, May, 1861, had employed Capt. C. to endeavor to purchase suitable vessels for blockading purposes, and that you were in communication with him on this subject.

I did not name the negotiation I had with the Federal Government through you until forced to do so by their friends in the House of Commons, notwithstanding the repeated attacks made on myself and my sons in the American and English Press, and by the partisans of the North at public meetings and elsewhere.

To have remained longer silent would have been construed into an admission that the charges made against me were correct, and therefore I felt the time had arrived when I must make some statement on the subject.

I hope your family are all well, and remain, my dear sir, Yours very truly, JOHN LAIRD.

THE CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by Her Majesty to dismiss you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the Session now brought to a close. Her Majesty has seen, with deep regret, the present condition of Poland. Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperors of France and Austria in negotiation on the subject which has been opened to obtain the fulfilment of the stipulation of the treaty of Vienna of 1815 in behalf of the Poles. Her Majesty trusts that those stipulations will be carried into execution, and that thus a conflict distressing to Her Majesty, and dangerous to the tranquillity of Europe, may be brought to a close. The civil war between the Northern and Southern States of the American Union still unfortunately continues, and is necessarily attended with much evil, not only to the contending parties, but also to nations which have taken no part in the conflict. *Her Majesty, however, has seen no reason to depart from the strict neutrality which Her Majesty has observed from the beginning of the contest.* The Greek nation having chosen Prince WILLIAM of Denmark for the King, Her Majesty is taking steps with a view to the union of the Ionion Islands to the Kingdom of Greece. For this purpose Her Majesty is in communication with the Powers who were parties to the treaty of 1815, by which these Islands were placed under the protectorate of the British Crown, and the wishes of the Ionions on the subject of the union will be ascertained. Several barbarous outrages committed in Japan upon British subjects have rendered it necessary for Her Majesty to demand reparation, and Her Majesty hopes Her demands will be conceded by the Japanese Government without its being necessary to enforce them. The Emperor of Brazil has thought fit to break off his diplomotic relations with Her Majesty, in consequence of Her Majesty not having complied with demands which she did not deem proper to accede to. Her Majesty has no wish that this estrangement should continue, and would be glad to see her relations with Brazil reëstablished.

My Lords and gentlemen, Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and toward the permanent dockyards and arsenals; and Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision you have made for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

My lords and gentlemen, the distress which the civil war in America has inflicted on a portion of Her Majesty's subjects in the manufacturing districts, and toward the relief of which such generous and munificent contributions have been made, has in some degree diminished; and Her Majesty has given her cordial consent to measures calculated to have a beneficial influence upon that unfortunate state of things. Symptoms of a renewal of disturbances have manifested themselves in Her Majesty's Colony of New-Zealand, but Her Majesty trusts that by wise and conciliatory measures supported by adequate measures for their repression, order, and tranquility will be maintained in that valuable and improving colony. Her Majesty has given her assent to a measure for augmenting the income of a considerable number of small benefices, and she trusts that this measure will conduce to the interests of the Established Church. Her Majesty has given her assent to an act for the revision of a large portion of the statute-book, by the removal of many acts which, although they had become obsolete or unnecessary, obstructed the consolidation of the Statute law. Her Majesty has felt much pleasure in giving her assent to an act for basing upon a well-defined footing that volunteer force which has added a most important element to the defensive means of the country. Her Majesty has gladly given her consent to an act for carrying into effect the additional treaty concluded by Her Majesty with the President of the United States, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade, and Her Majesty trusts that the honorable coöperation of the Government of the United States will materially assist Her Majesty in these endeavors which Great Britain has long been engaged in making to put an end to the perpetration of that most disgraceful crime. Her Majesty has assented with satisfaction to many other measures of public usefulness, the result of your labors during the present session. It has been gratifying to Her Majesty to observe that notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the general prosperity of her empire continues unimpaired. Great local distress has been suffered in Great Britain from the effects of the civil war in America, and in Ireland from the results of three unfavorable seasons. The financial resources of the United Kingdom have been fully maintained, and its general commerce with the world has not been materially impeded. It has been a source of gratification to her Majesty to find that her Eastern possessions have rapidly recovered from the distress which recently overspread them. They are entering upon a course of improvement, and social, financial, and commercial property which holds out good promises for the future well-being of those extensive regions. On returning to your several counties, you will still have important duties to perform, and Her Majesty earnestly prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts to promote the happiness of her subjects—the object of her constant and earnest solicitation.

Parliament was then formally prorogued until the 14th of October.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Poles and the Armies.

The following important dispatch, addressed by the National Government to Prince CZARTORYSKI, has been published:

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, FOREIGN OFFICE, VARSOVIE, July 10, 1863.

To H. E. the Prince Ladislas Czartoryski:

M. LE PRINCE: The National Government has received your letter of the 30th June relative to the question of the armistice. You are authorized to declare that the National Government appreciates with a lively gratitude the solicitude of the meditating powers, and that it is always disposed to accept a suspension of hostilities. You will be careful, nevertheless, to make known that the essential point to establish is the extension of the armistice to all the Polish provinces in which the national insurrection has broken out. As to the special conditions of the armistice, the National Government believes it right to insist upon the following points:

1. The Russians shall retain possession of certain nominated localities, in order to prevent any conflicts with the population.

2. All persons under arrest shall be at once liberated; all pursuit on political grounds shall equally cease; all exiles shall return to their country.

3. A permanent international commission shall be established in the country for the purpose of seeing the armistice rigorously put in execution.

You will be good enough to keep the National Government *au courant* of the incidents which a detailed discussion of the armistice might give rise to. The National Government is convinced that the points above indicated are indispensable to any combination whose object might be the effectual stopping the effusion of blood. You may assure the mediating Powers that the engagements that may be contracted on these grounds will be faithfully observed by the Poles. L. S.*

L. CZARTORYSKI. [A correct copy.]

* The seal is employed in place of signatures.

The Russian Note to Austria.

COUNT RECHBERG TO PRINCE METTERNICH AND COUNT APPONYI.

VIENNA, July 19.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S dispatch to M. DE BALABINE touches on three points which particularly concern Austria, and on which the Imperial Government deems it necessary to speak categorically before it agrees with (*s'entend avec*) the English and French Governments on the attitude which the three Powers must assume toward Russia.

I will not inquire whether some secret intention induced the Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to put to paper the three passages alluded to, but I declare that they are calculated to produce a false impression in respect to the intentions of Austria, and to place her in a position which she cannot accept.

The three passages in the Russian dispatch which require immediate attention are the following:

1. That in which Prince Gortschakoff pretends (*prétend*) that we, in our dispatch of the 18th of June foresaw, and, so to say, beforehand approved the refusal of Russia to agree to a Conference. 2. That in which a sort of assimilation is established between the Polish provinces of the empire of Austria and the country known as the kingdom of Poland. 3. That in which the Russian Government proposes to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia for the settlement of the affairs (*pour régler le sort*) of their respettive Polish subjects.

I desire you to express yourself very explicitly (*très nettement*) to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, so that there may be no doubt as to the intentions of the Imperial Government.

As to the Conference, our dispatch of the 18th of June alleges the self-evident fact that its meeting must depend on the participation of Russia. It is perfectly clear that the Powers cannot confer with Russia if she refuses to appear, but it does not follow that we approve of such refusal. On the contrary, we are of opinion that for Russia the proposal to hold a Conference is quite acceptable (*tout à fait acceptable.*) By means of a telegram we have directed Count THUN to express himself in this sense, and to correct the erroneous impression produced by our dispatch.

We categorically reject the insinuation that Galicia and the Kingdom of Poland are on a par. In respect to the kind of Conference proposed by Russia, we have declared at St. Petersburgh that the concurrence between the Cabinets of Vienna, London and Paris forms a tie which Austria cannot loosen in order to negotiate separately with Russia.

You may read this dispatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Accept, &c. RECHBERG.

THE NEWS BY THE HIBERNIAN.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Friday, Aug. 7.

The Canadian steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool 30, *viâ* Greencastle 31st, passed this point at eight o'clock this evening, en route to Quebec. Her advices are two days later than per *Hecla*.

Steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

Steamer *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Globe*, in reviewing the question of American affairs, contends that the rebels are far from being conquered, and thinks that LEE, at Culpepper, is as safe as ever. Gen. GRANT'S campaign is the most brilliant, but will be confined in its fruits to the immediate neighborhood of the river. The *Globe* says if the Federals are wise they will exert themselves to secure what they have got for territorial arrangements, and abandon the impossible enterprise of subjugation.

The English funds have increased in firmness, and Consols are tending upwards. The money market is easy.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

It is rumored that the Emperor NAPOLEON has made up his mind to make war in behalf of Poland alone.

The *Times'* City Article says that the panic on the Stock Exchange has apparently received a sudden check, and in some speculative securities a strong rebound took place on the 29th. Advices from Paris indicate considerable subsidence of the war panic there. Letters from Frankfort says that the money and stock markets in that city are steady, owing to the belief that the Polish question will be settled by diplomacy.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* also notices the pacific tone of a particular Paris journal which seeks to refute the arguments of the war party. It observes: "If the journalist has got his hints from the same quarter whence he has so often sought them, we may conclude that the Emperor does not now mean to make war for Poland unless joined by England and Austria."

Le France strongly urges the necessity for unity of the three Powers, and says the latest news from St. Petersburgh indicates the disposition of Russia to be conciliatory.

It is rumored that GORTSCHAKOF has resigned, but this is supposed to be unfounded.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, July 30.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes have improved to 67f. 10c.

AUSTRIA.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia will meet at Guzelleta City in August.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 31.

The ship *Palisman*, from New-York for Shanghae, and the *Conrad*, from Montevideo for New-York, have been captured and destroyed by the pirate *Alabama*. Their crew have been landed at Rio Janeiro.

The rebel loan again relapsed 2 per cent on the 29th, closing at 17@15 discount. The amount paid up is 45 per cent, and 10 of the other 15 per cent is due on the 1st of August.

JEFF DAVIS has appointed ROBT. DAWLING, late United States Consul at Cork, agent at that city for the rebel States.

THE NEWS BY THE CHINA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 9.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool, Aug. 1, *viâ* Queenstown, Aug. 2, passed Cape Race at noon to-day (Saturday,) *en route* to New-York. She was interbepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The dates by the *China* are two days later than those per the *Hibernian*.

The steamship *Asia*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 2d inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the absence of fresh advices from America the English journals have little to say on American affairs.

The London *Morning Post* labors to show that the recent Federal successes are not likely to prove materially advantageous to the Federals.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* takes a most gloomy view of the military prospects of the Confederates. It says the retreat of Gen. BRAGG and the flight of Gen. JOHNSTON before Gen. SHERMAN'S forces shows sufficient signs of exhaustion. It adds, "Charleston is in real danger, and if it falls Savannah follows." Still, it thinks that the Federal armies cannot be filled without a conscription, which may palsy the North and wrest victory from her grasp.

The Confederate Loan was heavy at 17 to 15 discount.

English political news, as usual on the close of Parliament, is quiet and lifeless.

Sir CRESCENT, the well-known Judge, is dead.

FRANCE.

In the Paris Bourse there was renewed flatness, and the Rentes on the 1st instant closed at 66f. 85c.

Marshal FOREY, in an official report, says that he is occupied in forming a Provisional Government in Mexico from men of moderate views belonging to all parties.

POLAND.

The war panic on the Polish question has subsided.

The journals speculate on the responses of the three Powers to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S note.

Nothing reliable in regard to the responses had transpired.

The Polish insurgents keep actively at work.

It is reported that an extensive conspiracy against Russia has been discovered in Caucassia.

BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro dates of July 9 are received. Coffee is quoted at 8$100 to 7$200.

INDIA.

Dates from Bombay to July 8 are at hand. Cotton lower. Freights unchanged.

THE LFTEST INTELEIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The steamship *Great Eastern* is off the harbor awaiting a tide.

The London *Times*, of to-day, has article on the speech of Archbishop HUGHES to the New-York rioters, and says the speech defies analysis, and rival in obscurity the "Delphian Oracle." Hatred of England was the key-note of the speech. The *Times* is not surprized that the Arch-Bishop in a moment of "self-consciousness" told his hearers that they might possibly consider his remarks as "mere blarney."

The London *Daily News* taunts Mr. LAIRD with "insufficiency of evidence" in support of his assertion that he was invited to build ships for the Federals, and demands the name of his anonymous correspondent.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Aug. 2.

An alliance between the Scandinavian monarchies is considered to be near at hand.

Sweden has addressed a note to Paris and London, protesting energetically against the German Federal's threat against Holstein.

CRACOW, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The insurgents under CHANDELINSKI had a successful encounter with the Russians on the 29th at Siccinew.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Aug. 2.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in replying to the Austrian note of the 19th of July, expresses surprise at Austria believing that the Russians entertain a secret thought that Russia wishes to establish an assimilation between Galicia and Poland, but thinks that an agreement between Austria, Prussia and Russia is necessary, on account of the assistance rendered to the insurrection in Galacia.

WARSAW, Aug. 1.

The Proclamation of the National Government of Poland rejects any compromise not based upon the independence of Poland, with a restoration of the boundaries of 1782.

The Proclamation calls upon the people of Lithuan, a kingdom of Poland, and all Russia, to rise in general insurrection.

PARIS, Aug. 2.

The *Moniteur* publishes an article severely attacking the policy of Prussia.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 30.

The sales of Cotton for three days have been 23,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, with an advance of 1d. to 1/8d. since the departure of the *Arabia*.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is upward, and Goods and Yarns are advancing in price.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally dull. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, S

THE INDIAN LANDS.

The Law Regarding the Reservations—Important Letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, July 25, 1863.

SIR—Your letter of yesterday has just been received and I proceed at once to answer it.

The original title of all Indian lands was in the United States. The only right residing in the Indians was that of occupancy. Congress had the exclusive right of preemption, and according to the Constitution could make all needful rules and regulations respecting them, divide them into territories, and dispose of them on such terms as it might deem proper.

On the 7th of November, 1825, the Shawnee Indians by a treaty made at St. Louis, ceded to the United States all their claims to lands near Cape Girardeau, and the United States in consideration of that cession, agreed to give to that tribe for the benefit of all of them that should afterwards emigrate west of the Mississippi, a tract of land equal to fifty miles square, west of the State of Missouri, and bounced on the east by the Missouri State line; with the privilege, however, that if not satisfied with the tract described in the treaty, of selecting another tract of equal quantity on the Kansas River, west of the boundary of Missouri.

By a treaty made Aug. 8, 1831, by the United States, under authority of Congress, with the Shawnee tribe of Indians, that tribe ceded to the United States large tracts of land, which they held under patents from the Government, and received, in exchange, a grant of land on the western side of the Mississippi River, to be located under the direction of the President, and to contain a hundred thousand acres. This grant, by the conditions of the treaty, was to be by patent in fee simple to them and their heirs forever, so long as they should exist as a nation, and remain upon the same.

By the tenth article of the treaty it was provided that "The lands granted by this agreement and Convention, to the said band or tribe of Shawnees, shall not be sold or ceded by them, except to the United States; and the United States guarantee that said lands shall never be within the bounds of any State or Territory, nor subject to the laws thereof."

This treaty was negotiated pursuant to an act of Congress, approved May 28, 1830. The act empowered the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange was made, that the United States "will forever secure and guarantee to them, and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged" with them.

By an act of Congress passed the 30th of June, 1834, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, the Indian country west of the Mississippi River was annexed, for certain legal purposes, to the territories within the bounds of which they were situate. It was provided by that act, that so much of the laws of the United States as provided for the punishment of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, should be in force in the Indian country, with the qualification, however, that the same should not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian. The object which Congress had in view in thus enacting is clearly that stated in the title of the act. It was to regulate trade, to preserve peace and to secure them in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges under prior treaties, for the observance of which the faith of the nation was solemnly pledged. No interference was intended with their customs, nor with the jurisdiction of their own lawgivers, over those who were the proper subjects of it. Their interior polity and domestic institutions were left untouched.

The title vested in the Shawnees by the treaties referred to was a qualified fee. It was subject to the condition of continued occupation. It might last forever. It might not last a month. In the event of an abandonment or of a transfer and delivery of possession to another tribe, or to any other people or persons, the land would revert to the United States.

Of course, without another feature being added to the case, no question could arise of the kind submitted by your letter. For the land could not be effectually conveyed to any other party than the United States. But by a treaty concluded May 10, 1854, delegates, representing the bands of Shawnees who were parties to prior treaties, ceded and conveyed to the United States all the lands west of the Mississippi which they then held by virtue of treaties made in 1825 and 1831; and the United States, by the same instrument, retroceded and conveyed back to the Shawnee Indians two hundred thousand acres of land. To each member of the tribe, and to every head of a family legally married to a Shawnee, an allotment in severality of two hundred acres was authorized; and it was agreed that Congress might thereafter provide for issuing to such of the Shawnees as might make separate selections, patents for the same, with such guards and restrictions as might seem advisable for their protection.

Pursuant to this treaty, it was provided by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1859, that "in all cases whereby the terms of any Indian treaty in Kansas Territory, said Indians are entitled to separate selections of land, and to a patent therefor, under guards, restrictions, or conditions for their benefit, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause patents therefor to issue to such Indian or Indians, and their heirs, upon such conditions, and limitations, and under such guards, or restrictions, as may be prescribed by said Secretary."

Patents were issued under the authority of this act; and, in order to afford the protection to the Indians, which the Government had promised, and assumed, a clause was inserted by which it was stipulated, that the tracts conveyed, should never be sold or conveyed by the grantee or his heirs, without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, for the time being.

The titles passing by these patents, under the provisions of the last-mentioned treaty, and of the act of Congress of 1854, are peculiar. They are neither base fees nor estates on condition, but indefeasible fees, simple, without limitation as to interest, but only as to the power of alienation.

They are not lost by abandonment, nor forfeited by breach of duty, nor subject to execution for debt. If the restriction is not void for inconsistency with the nature of the estate, the title is anomalous, but not more so than the status of its owner. He is neither a citizen nor a subject, and yet he is under the protection of the Government. He owes no allegiance to the United States, and may make war upon them without incurring the guilt of treason; but he holds his land of them by a form of grant, which recognizes them as his feudal superior, and on the extinction of his blood, it would return to them by escheat. In some respects he is independent of the Government; in other respects he is dependent upon it. In his intercourse with the whites he is subject to our laws. In his intercourse with his own people he is ruled by their authority, and his rights are defined by their customs. He holds a tribal relation, on the one hand, to an interior organization, and he is under tutelage, on the other, to the superintending and paternal power of the President, acting by the Secretary of the Interior. What is more to the purpose, though his lands lie within the territorial limits of a State, he is not politically within its bounds, nor has it jurisdiction over him.

By the treaty of 1854, indeed, as amended, the Shawnees cede to the United States the lands granted to the Shawnees pursuant to the treaty of 1831, and the United States retrocede to the United States the 200,000 acres now in question, to the Shawnees, on certain terms, and for certain purposes. It would seem that one object of this amendment was, to release the United States from the obligations of the guarantee in the treaty of Aug. 8, 1831, that the lands ceded should never be within the bounds of any State or Territory, nor subject to the laws thereof. Whether that object has been attained by a transfer and retransfer by the same instrument, construed as a conveyance, or whether it operates differently from a grant reserving a part of the thing granted, may perhaps be doubted. Be that as it may, the practical construction has been that the whole 206,000 acres tract, embracing, as it is supposed to do, the 100,000 acres ceded by the treaty of '31, is a reservation from the cession of 1854, that the title of the Shawnees is not affected thereby, except that the lands may be divided and aliened, and that their rights, as a tribe, and their independence of State and territorial laws remain as they were. These Indians have retained their tribal relations without restriction. They constitute a distinct political community, and, though wards of the United States, have capacity to make treaties and are capable of self-government. They have preserved their domestic institutions. Acts of Congress do not extend to them, unless specially named or described. Their controversies among themselves are settled by themselves, and not in the Courts of Kansas. They have no part or lot in the government of the State, and are not subject to it. Whatever right the State has against the United States, as to territorial jurisdiction, the rights of the Shawnees to an undisturbed occupancy, and to the enjoyment of the privileges and prerogatives of governing themselves in the rude and primative style to which they have been accustomed, is of elder date and of superior obligation.

Such being the case, the Shawnee reservation is not considered for any purpose affecting the residents upon it, as long as they continue to preserve their tribal organization, a part of the State of Kansas, under the provisions of any general law, not expressly extended to them, or particularly applicable to their circumstances.

The law of July 1, 1862, and its amendments, applies only to the States and Territories of the United States, and the District of Columbia. It does not extend to Indian reservations, actually or constructively beyond State and territorial limits. There are no assessments or collections authorized to be made within them. Although, therefore, a conveyance of such interest, as a Shawnee has in land would, under other circumstances, require a stamp, a resident on the reservation is not subject to the law, and his conveyance of any estate within the reservation, is exempt from stamp duty.

Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed,) JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

WM. P. DOLE, Esq., Comm'r of Indian Affairs.

Counterfeits.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Counterfeit "tens," on the Atlantic Bank of Boston, are in circulation. They are well executed. The Bank has issued none of this denomination for two years.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

NINTH PRECINCT.

JACOB L. SEBRING, Captain, No. 94 Charles-street. On Monday, at 10 A. M., Sergeant MANGIN, with ten men, reported to Capt. SPEIGHT, No. 1,190 Broadway, and were parties to the defence of the Provost-Marshal's office there. At 11 A. M. Sergeant SMITH, with a platoon, was also ordered to report to Capt. SPEIGHT. Both of these officers and their commands were subsequently ordered to the assistance of Sergeant ELLISON and his force at the battles in Forty-sixth-street, of which we gave a detailed account yesterday. They arrived at the scene same time as Sergeant WADE, and went gallantly into the fight against overwhelming odds; the list of casualties—Sergeants MANGIN and SMITH and *seven* of the force being badly injured—shows how well and bravely they performed their part on this disastrous occasion. After the retreat they returned to their own Precinct, escaping [illegible] as best they could, and instantly reformed for [illegible] duty. At 5:30 P. M., the entire force, under Capt. SEBRING, reported at headquarters. They were with Inspector CARPENTER in the evening, at the exemplary punishment of the mob in the City Hall Park and Printing-House-square, and thence with him in the useful tour through the Fourth and adjacent wards.

At 1 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, with the command under Sergt. COPELAND, they went to Clarkson-street, to recover the body of the colored man hung, and which was cut down and taken to headquarters. At noon, Capt. SEBRING, with his command, dispersed a gang at Spring and Murray streets, who had sacked a liquor store and nearly murdered its proprietor. In the afternoon they were with Capt. DILKS, in the visit to the gun factory in Second-avenue. In the evening, they took a tour through the Fourth and wards adjoining.

Wednesday morning, with Sergt. COPELAND'S force, visited the infected portions of the Second and Third avenues, dispersing all crowds. In the evening a section assisted the Detectives in arresting gangs of thieves in Crosby and Houston streets. At night the entire command were ordered to the Eighth Precinct to protect the "Arch" in Sullivan-street, populated by colored people. They charged the mob, beat and dispersed them, and prevented great destruction of lives and of property.

On Thursday morning, the force was on miscellaneous duty, aiding as escorts to the military, guarding the prisoners at Headquarters, &c. On Friday, same duties, which continued until noon Saturday, when ordered to their own Precinct, and ordinary routine.

Sergeant SMITH was so badly injured in Forty-sixth-street as to be confined to his bed. Sergeant SIEBERT had throughout remained in charge of the Station-house, and proved equal to any emergency. Col. LADUE, resident of the precinct, had formed a citizens corps of "specials," and did patrol duty as well as acting for the protection of the station; and to him and the volunteers much credit is due.

During the entire week, there was not a word of complaint from either officers or men. Constant as was the duty, all orders were responded to with alacrity, and each one performed thoroughly.

TENTH PRECINCT.

Capt. T. C. DAVIS, Essex Market. At noon, the reserve of this Precinct was sent to Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, under Sergeants MINOR and DAVENPORT, and participated in the savage fight, heretofore described, which occurred there. At 5 P. M. Capt. DAVIS reported with his entire force at headquarters, and in the evening, under Inspector CARPENTER, effectively used their locusts upon the mob which had attempted to burn the *Tribune* Buildings; thence in the risky march through the Fourth and other wards, and thence to Headquarters for the night. On Tuesday morning the Captain and his force, with the force under Inspector CARPENTER, went on the hazardous march to Second-avenue and were prominent in the assault of the houses from which the police were fired at. In this, four of the men of the Precinct were badly injured, but all evinced a courage and determination which no danger baffled or checked. Subsequently at headquarters, from whence they were ordered to the Fifth Regiment Armory to procure the arms there and bring them to the Central Office for distribution; the men chafed at this, being desirous to "flesh" their locustas again, but performed the duty promptly and well. At night they were with Inspector LEONARD at the City Hall, where, on duty in various sections thereabouts of the City, they remained until Wednesday morning; then sent to Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, sweeping away a threatening crowd in front of it; thence to the Bonded Warehouse on West street, and thence to Twenty-seventh Precinct Station again, where they remained on guard till late in the evening, when ordered to headquarters, and from thence to their own Precinct.

On Tuesday Officer JAMES ADAMS was accidentally shot in front of headquarters. He was conveyed home by a brother officer, and the latter was not seen again until next morning. One man reported "stomach ache" on the way to the fight in Second-avenue, and reported cured the next morning; another left the ranks on the avenue, and was invisible until Thursday; and two at the *Tribune* buildings expressed their regret at the clubbing of what they termed "innocent men," and declared the building ought to be destroyed.

With these exceptions of stomach-ache, mysterious disappearance and unpatriotic ebullitions, the force did well and faithfully all the duties it was called upon to perform. Sergeant WEMYSS and Roundsman HART were especially active and valuable in all duties.

On the evening of Monday the Station-house was attacked by a mob, who were driven off by Officers WOOD and MCCLOUD, and Officer KING of the Third District Court, sundry citizens aiding, as did Surgeon WELLS and Sergeant GARLAND of the Seventh, as stated yesterday. Officer MCCLOUD found a cannon in the building, and it was placed at the door, pointing on the mob; empty as it was, it had the desired effect, the rascals scattering.

On Monday an attack was made on the house No. 134 Division-street, and the furniture destroyed. Officer WOOD, of this Precinct, and Officer KING of the Third District Court, with a number of citizens, made a charge on and dispersed the rioters.

At the attack on the lawless in Second-avenue, Officer ROTHSCHILD was struck and badly hurt on the head, and Officer SANDFORD also injured.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.

JOHN I. MOUNT, Captain, Union Market. At 6 P. M. Monday, Capt. MOUNT with his whole force reported at headquarters. At evening this command formed part of the force under Inspector CARPENTER, in the Park and Printing-House Square attack on the mob. The Tenth being in the rear, had the last punishment of the flying, and put some fifty *hors du combat*; also with the Inspector through the Fourth and other Wards on same evening. On this tour Capt. MOUNT and men were detached to protect the persons and property of colored people near New Bowery and Roosevelt-street, the balance of the force continuing on their march. The Eleventh did a hard duty well, kept the mob in check, and ultimately drove them off. Were rejoined by the force, and detailed to Fourth Precinct for the night. At 10½ P. M. repaired to Roosevelt and Batavia streets, charged upon and had a sharp fight with a mob of rioters and thieves, who were sacking houses, and put them, with not a few badly injured, to flight. The force were here assailed from the roofs, and Officer MCMAHON was very badly injured by a brick. A large bonfire had been made by the mob, of the articles taken from the houses which were too cumbrous to steal—for the first, last and only purpose of the riots by every man and woman engaged in them was theft, from a penny dip up to all things portable—and threatened to fire the adjacent buildings. Capt. MOUNT secured a length of hose, and, attaching it to a hydrant, put the flames out—all the time his force being the recipients of volleys of bricks and stones. This done, another fight was had with the rioters, who for a while boldly stood their ground, but gave way finally, severely punished.

Tuesday morning the force were at Headquarters, and, with Inspector CARPENTER'S command, went to the Second-avenue. On the terrible assault the force received from the windows and roofs of the houses in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth-street, Capt. MOUNT, by order of the Inspector, led the storming party; and gallantly did he do so, as the details of this affair already given show. One huge rioter was, on this occasion, knocked clear off his feet and off the roof of a four-story tenement house, by a single well-directed and well-dealt blow of a club. He was crushed to death by the fall. Subsequently the force reported to Inspector LEONARD, at City Hall, and were engaged several times during the afternoon in dispersing the crowds in the Park and Printing-House-square. At midnight were at Western Hotel, Cortlandt-street, and on guard there till 3½ P. M.; back to City Hall, there till 11 A. M., Wednesday, and thence to headquarters, where orders to return to own Precinct were received. Here, with special force, patrol duty was performed until 6 A. M., when ordinary duty was resumed.

All officers and men of this Precinct did their entire duty; there was not an exception, and while each is entitled to the credit therefor, yet especial mention should be made of Sergeants POLLY, AHEARN and REED, Roundsmen WARMSLEY and DENOHUE; Patrolmen WARREN, BEATTY, GABB, BOGART, MCMAHON and MCCARTY, for unflinching courage and devotion to duty.

Sergt. POLLY was the officer who, with Inspector LEONARD, boldly entered into the midst of the mob assailing the military at Broadway and Chambers-street. They arrested the ringleader in order to divert attention from the military and draw it on themselves. The ruse succeeded, and they were instantly assailed. They hung on to the prisoner, arrested another leader, and backed their way toward the City Hall, fighting at every step, and keeping the mob from them with their clubs. Inspector LEONARD is warm in his praise of the Sergeant's coolness and unflinching courage on this occasion—two against the hundreds—and, indeed, no braver man is on the force. Both prisoners were held by these bold men, and the howling mob kept at bay until, as in a previous number stated, relief from the City Hall arrived, when their assailants were attacked and beaten.

In connection with the Eleventh Precinct, it is just to say that the German residents of that Ward cannot have too much praise awarded them. This class of our population, at all times and everywhere law abiding, cheerful and valuable citizens, rallied to the aid of the authorities, and were prepared to aid them zealously, efficiently and willingly whenever their services might be required. Another valuable force was also in readiness; at the Neptune Iron Works, Messrs. BOARDMAN & WATTS were organized—three hundred good men and true—for the protection of their Ward. Two hundred were armed with sabres, one hundred with muskets, and all ready at a moment's notice to respond to any call. Woe would have fallen upon the rioters had they ever met them.

Further Arrests of Rioters and Incendiaries.

Officer FOWLER, of the Twenty-first Precinct, yesterday, arrested CHARLES DENNIN, charged with having been concerned in the riot on Third-avenue, Monday, the 13th of July. The officer testified that while he was on duty in Forty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, at the time in question, and during the time that Provost-Marshal JENKINS' office was burning, he saw the accused leading a large number of men and boys; that they were all engaged in throwing stones and other missiles, at that and the adjoining houses. The prisoner seemed to be a ringleader among them, and did all he could to incite them and urge them on in performing deeds of robbery and arson. He also advised the rioters to resist the authorities, and was frequently seen throwing brickbats and stones at the police; and called out loudly to his followers to "kill the sons of ——." DENNIN was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to prison in default of bail.

PATRICK O'NEIL, an Irish laborer, aged 27 years, was arrested by Officers MCKNIGHT and MAXHAM, on a warrant issued by Mayor OPDYKE, charged with arson, in having been engaged with others in setting fire to the house of Mr. JOSIAH PORTER, in Lexington-avenue, on Monday, the first day of the riot. The accused was committed to prison without bail. The papers in the case will probably go before the Grand Jury this morning.

An Irish laborer, named HENRY WADE, aged 32 years, was arrested yesterday by Officers SUTTON and VERMILYAE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged, on the complaint of Mr. WM. SANFORD, of No. 139 East Twenty-fifth-street, with having been a ringleader of the mob during the whole three days of the riot. The complainant testifies that he saw WADE frequently throwing stones and other missiles at the police and soldiers; that he was constantly very active in inciting the mob to greater efforts in the destruction of property; that he often ordered men at work in shops to desist and join the rioters, and threatened to do them bodily injury unless they obeyed him by following the crowd and helping to sack and plunder buildings. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of $2,000 bail.

JAMES BEST, an Irish laborer, 21 years of age, and CHARLES TOOKER, a boy, aged 15 years, born in this City, were arrested on Saturday by officer FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, charged with having been engaged, with a number of others, in the attack upon the negro ALFRED DERRICKSON, residing at No. 11 Worth-street. His house was broken open by the mob at the hour of midnight; he was dragged by his heels to the street, and there brutally beaten about the head with the axe until he was insensible. Had it not been for the timely interference of some citizens DERRICKSON would have been killed on the spot, as the rioters had just concluded to take his life, and then hang him upon the nearest lamp-post. The prisoners are proved to have taken an active part in the assault; BEST, in particular, is clearly identified as a leader among the rioters. They were both taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, where, after an examination, they were committed in default of $2,000 bail each.

Office Brokers.

One of the morning papers, whose *forte* lies chiefly in giving flaming sensation headings to stale items of news, has just made the wonderful discovery that there are a set of men in New-York called "office-brokers"—men who, through political intrigue and wire-pulling, obtain places for themselves or their friends from newly-elected office-holders, and then sell these places out to poor devils without political influence at a certain per centage on the salary. This is a business which has been carried on in all the official bureaus of this City—to say nothing of the departments under the control of the General Government—for the last twenty years, and is as well known to the public as the fact that our offices are generally filled with unprincipled and incompetent political speculators and public plunderers. It is one of the least of the evils under which this community suffers from the workings of our corrupt party politics, and concerns chiefly those who are parties to the bargain. If Mr. O'Bludgeon, by means of his "knock-down arguments" at the polls, can secure the promise of a place from the successful candidate, for whose election he exerts his powerful influence, it matters little to the public whether he afterward sells out the place for a consideration or holds it himself. The chances are that if he sells out a more competent man than himself will fill the place. What the public needs is a reform in the workings of the political machine which will render it impossible for such men as P. O'Bludgeon to secure places at all, either for themselves or anybody else. Until this is effected, it is hardly worth while to get excited over the operations of the "office-brokers." As long as our citizens are content to sit quietly and see themselves governed and plundered by political thieves and vagabonds, they will not be likely to concern themselves about the manner in which the spoils are divided.

Homicide in Sullivan-street.

A MAN FATALLY STABBED IN AN AFFRAY.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of JOHN KILLEEN, who died on Saturday night from injuries received by having been stabbed in the abdomen with a knife in the hands of JOHN DEVENNY. The deceased and accused, it appears, resided on the second floor of the tenement house No. 148 Sullivan-street. About 12 o'clock on Thursday night last, a difficulty occurred between deceased and a family named DUNN on one side, DEVENNY on the other. The testimony was, that the latter went up stairs between 11 and 12 o'clock and endeavored first to create a disturbance with the DUNN family by calling them all sorts of vile and offensive names,—repeatedly asserting—although an Irishman himself, that he could whip any of the Irish. Unable to get into a fight with DUNN, he set upon the deceased who was just then ascending the stairs, and in affray ensuing, the latter himself was fatally stabbed an the abdomen. DEVENNY produced testimony to show that the stab was given in self-defence, and the jury evidently took that view of the case as appears from the following verdict, viz:

"That the deceased came to his death from a stab made by a knife in the hands of JOHN DE VENNY, on the night of the 6th inst., and we the jurors believe that he used the knife in self-defence."

Officer ANDRE arrested DE VENNY on the night of the occurrence, and the next morning he was taken into Court; but as no one appeared to make complaint against him, he was discharged.

The Turf and Cricket Field.

TROTTING MATCH ON UNION COURSE.

A match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, takes place to-day, on the Union Course, between the celebrated trotting horse *Gen. McClellan*, to wagon, and the fast mare *Lady Sheehan*, in harness; and there will be no difficulty in going to or from the course, as the Jamaica Railroad Company run extra trains for passengers. It is expected that some fast time will be made.

ST. GEORGE AND BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS CRICKET MATCHES.

During the present week several cricket matches will take place in Hoboken, which are creating much interest in the cricket world. A large party of cricketers have arrived from Massachusetts, to play the St. George and New-York Clubs. The first match will be played on the New-York Ground, Hoboken, to-day, between the second elevens of the New-York and Boston Clubs.

The second match will be played on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 11 and 12, on St. George's ground. First elevens of St. George and Boston Clubs.

Aug. 13 and 14.—First eleven of New-York against eight of the Boston Club, two of Lowell and one of another club, on New-York ground.

An Extensive Fire in Broadway.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, flames were seen issuing from the building No. 1,358 Broadway, occupied by Messrs. HERRING & BROTHERS, and known as the Union Comb Manufactory. The building and contents were entirely consumed in a very short time. The damage to Messrs. HERRING on stock is about $1,500. Their insurance could not be ascertained. From these premises the fire extended to the Cummings Planing Mills adjoining, (Nos. 1,356,) which were also totally destroyed. The loss on stock and fixtures is about $2,000. The buildings were owned by Mr. CHARLES BRADDLEY, of No. 1,362 Broadway. They are insured for $2,000 in City companies.

The stock in Mr. PRATT'S hoop-skirt manufactory, adjoining, was damaged to the amount of $1,000, principally by water. The latter is fully insured in the following Companies: In the Firemen's Insurance Company, $500; Williamsburgh City, $3,200; Etna Insurance Company, $1,300, and Liverpool Insurance Company, $1,500.

Officer MCCURDY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, discovered the fire, and it is his opinion from all the attending circumstances, that it was the work of an incendiary. Fire-Marshal BAKER has been notified and will make an investigation of the case to-day.

Military Matters.

WHY RECUITING IS SO DULL.

During the past ten days, as is ascertained from official sources, but seven hundred men have volunteered for service in our New-York regiments. Three times that number might readily have been procured were it not for a system practiced by the recruiting agents of some of our sister States. These persons availing themselves of the fact that the bounty here is but a trifle, and of the further fact that thousands are ready to volunteer so soon as liberal inducements are made, have been operating with great success during the past week. It is stated that at least seven hundred have accepted the bounty of the State of Massachusetts and are now enrolled in her regiments. These men should be credited to the quota of New-York. They live here, enlisted here and can vote here, while their families will most likely call upon our authorities for assistance in the coming Winter. This matter should receive the early attention of our authorities, as there are official reasons for believing that it is being carried on to a very great extent. The same thing was done last year by the agents of New-Jersey and Connecticut, who, by the offer of very large bounties, drew away from us a very large number of our soldiery.

GEN. BURNETT'S BRIGADE.

Gen. WARD B. BURNETT has established his headquarters at No. 483 Broadway, and intends recruiting as rapidly as possible. The Eleventh, Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiments, New-York Volunteers, form a portion of his command. Gen. BURNETT has seen service, as has each one of his officers, and a fine opportunity is here offered to those who desire serving under experienced men. Liberal bounties, the highest, will be paid recruits, and it is intended that promotion from the ranks shall be made of all whose merits deserve recognition. Capt. CHARLES ROGERS, late of the Excelsior Brigade, is recruiting for the Irish Rifles.

MAYOR OPDYKE AND THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Mayor OPDYKE some time since suggested to the Governor the propriety of a further increase of the National Guard under the act of 1862. The Governor acquiesced, and by his authority Inspector-General Gen. JOSIAH T. MILLER has established his headquarters in this City, and is making some progress toward the desired end. The present number of regiments comprising the National Guard is seventeen, and it is proposed to increase that number to thirty, so that at no time will the Executive of the State be left without a force sufficient for any emergency.

CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. JOHNSTON.

It is understood that charges are to be preferred against Capt. JOHNSTON, Company A, Eighth regiment, for "disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer." The special charge, it is stated, is that during the recent service of the regiment at Chambersburgh, the Captain, without permission, left his post, and did not return to duty.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NINTH.

The Ninth regiment of the National Guard has been reorganized. After its return from the war, where it served long and well, but little interest was felt in its condition by either officers or men. They are now, however, desirous of coming together again, and the Governor has concluded to issue the necessary orders and to put the regiment in shape.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the meeting, Thanksgiving Day, of this Society, appropriate readings from the Psalms and prayer were had. A new auxiliary was recoghized in Ohio. Thanks from members in different parts of the globe for the aid rendered in translation, printing and circulation of the Bible were received, and from others for appropriation of funds. Grants were made of books in different languages, to the number of near 40,000 volumes, of which over 32,000 were for the South, or Confederate prisoners.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of ELLEN O'CONNER, a native of Ireland, aged 26 years, who died on Saturday night of tetanus or lockjaw. The deceased was employed as a domestic in a hotel at No. 144 Fulton-street. On the 27th ult., while she was engaged in lighting a match, a portion of the lighted sulphur fell into a bottle of benzine which was standing near uncorked. The benzine exploded, and she was terribly burned. After being conveyed to the Hospital lockjaw set in, and she died soon after in great agony. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

FARE REDUCED $6 35.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway will sell first-class tickets from New-York to Chicago, at $18, and will make a reduction of $6 35 to all points in the Northwest. This line is sixty miles shorter and two hours quicker than any other route, and passengers will have but one change of cars between New-York and Chicago. For further information, and tickets to all prominent points, call at the Company's office, No. 271 Broadway, southwest corner Chambers-street.

MILITARY EXHIBITION.—A few days since a very interesting exhibition was given at the Military Academy, Tarrytown, of which Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD is principal. It was the annual occasion, and the cadets exhibited marked proficiency—the batallion movements and Zouave drill especially eliciting hearty commendation. A review was tendered to Gen. E. V. R. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, who was present, and who highly complimented the cadets for their proficiency.

TRACK REPAIRS.—A large number of workmen were employed on the Hudson River Railroad, yesterday, at Canal and Hudson streets, repairing the curve there. The impossibility of effecting repairs during week days, without putting an entire stop to the business of the road, rendered the use of the Sabbath a necessity.

A BOY DROWNED.—A lad, aged nine years, named DOUGLASS WILLIAMSON, residing with his parents at No. 27 Clarke-street, was accidentally drowned yesterday at the foot of Spring-street, while attempting to go from the pier to a sloop. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONSCRIPTION FUND.—A conference of the officers of the Brooklyn City Banks, the Board of Contracts and Special Committee of the Common Council, was held in the City Hall on Saturday, for the purpose of consulting in relation to the raising of $1,000,000 by the city, to be used in mitigating the hardships of the draft. There were present Messrs. J. J. Studwell, of the City Bank; Conklin Brush, of the Mechanics' Bank; John K. Pruyn, of the Central Bank; W. S. Herriman, of the Long Island Bank; Daniel Embury, of the Atlantic Bank; George Field, of the Williamsburgh City Bank; I. H. Frothingham, of the Nassau Bank; C. M. Beach, of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank; Mayor Kalbfleisch; Aldermen Terman, Perry and Nodyne. The Mayor stated the action of the Common Council, and the object of inviting the officers of the city banks—to ascertain what amounts these institutions were willing to advance on the load, and that it was desirable that the banks should act in concert. The subject was spoken of in a conversational manner. The financial gentlemen, it appeared, had no authority to make any proposition before submitting the matter to the Boards of Directors of the different Banks. The principal point they wished to ascertain, however, was whether there was not such a division of public opinion as to the justice or policy of the action of the Common Council as might deter the Legislature from legalizing the measure—whether, in fact, the security for the payment of money was beyond doubt. The Mayor expressed the opinion that there was no doubt but the Legislature would legalize the act, and that he believed it met with the approval of a great majority of the people. The opinion was expressed by several gentlemen that our full quota could be raised without the draft by offering from $250 to $300 bounty for each man. Finally, it was understood that the matter would be laid before the Bank Directors, and another meeting held on Wednesday next to receive their proposition.

MURDER IN THE FIFTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—An affray occurred in P[illegible]rospect-street, near Greenlane, about 8½ o'clock on Saturday evening, between a sailor named THOMAS MCCUNE, *alias* MCLEOD, and a young man named JOHN CONLIN, in which the latter was killed by a thrust with a knife in the hands of the sailor. The perpetrator, seeing what he had done, ran into the basement of No. 168 Prospect-street, occupied by his sister, and jumping over the rear fence concealed himself in an adjoining yard. He was pursued by Capt. JACOBS and Officer BOURNE, who took him into custody and conducted him to the Station-house. CONLIN fell upon the sidewalk immediately after receiving the injury, and died from loss of blood in about five minutes thereafter. The wound was in the left breast—the blade penetrating the heart. The deceased was picked up by some neighbors and conveyed to his father's residence in the rear of No. 178 Prospect-street. MCCUNE, it appears, had deserted from the United States gunboat *Connecticut*, lying at the Navy-yard, but an hour before. He came ashore with two shipmates in the officer's boat which they had stolen from the vessel. On landing they took several drinks, and, according to MCCUNE'S statements, met CONLIN in Hudson-avenue, and walked with him to Prospect-street, when a dispute arose between them about drinking together. Some hard words were exchanged, and, as alleged, CONLIN struck at him with a knife, whereupon he drew his sailor's knife from the sheath and struck him, in self-defence. The knife with which the deed was committed was found in the privy of No. 168 Prospect-street. The blade was covered with blood. The accused is about 19 years of age, and the deceased was in the 24th year of his age, and without family. A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made yesterday morning by order of Coroner NORRIS. The inquest will be held to-day.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this city last week were largely in excess of the week preceding, nearly two-thirds of the cases being children who died of diseases superinduced by the excessive hot and damp weather. The principal causes were: cholera infantum, 65; convulsions, 25; marasmus, 24; inflammation of brain, 10; consumption, 18; scarlet fever, 5; typhoid fever, 4; diarrhœa, 4; hooping-cough, 4; sun stroke, 8; effects of heat, 2; croup, 2, &c., &c. The total number was 276, of which 196 were children and 80 adults. Natives of the United States, 205; Ireland, 46; Germany, 13; England, 4; other countries, 5.

ACCIDENT.—A team of horses attached to a carriage belonging to SAMUEL J. GARRISON, of Gravesend, L. I., ran away in Fulton-street, on Saturday, and coming in collision with a horse and wagon driven by GEORGE H. ACKERLY, of Cypress Hills, both vehicles were demolished. Mr. ACKERLY was seriously injured, and one of GARRISON'S horses was damaged so as to render him worthless.

BROOKLYN PREACHING.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, of Terre Haute, Ind., is supplying the pulpit of Plymouth Church with great acceptability. He will remain there during the month of August, after which Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of this City, will resume his labors in Mr. BEECHER'S sphere.

TILL-TAPPING.—REMINGTON'S store, in Third-avenue, near Biddle-street, was visited by a sneak-thief on Saturday, and robbed of $8. WALL'S liquor store, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty second-street, was robbed of $19, taken from the drawer.

SUN-STRUCK.—JAMES MURRAY fell down on the corner of Smith and Degraw streets, on Saturday, from the effects of the heat. He was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital by Officer DONNOLLY.

FIRE IN A SHOW WINDOW.—The goods in the show window of a fancy store, No. 100 Fulton-street, took fire on Saturday evening, from the gas-light, and were damaged to the extent of $20 before the flames were suppressed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 8, 1863.

$1,000 U.S.6s,'81.Oct.	106	100	Mich. Cen. R.	115
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. Notes. Oct. & Ap'l.	106⅜	600	M. Se. & N. I. R	b10 88¾
		600	do	88¾
1,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c.	101	400	do	88⅞
3,000 do	101⅛	200	do	89
10,000 do New	99¼	300	do	s10 89
1,000 Mo. State 6s	71	100	do	s15 89
8,000 do	70¾	200	do	89¼
1,000 Mo. 6s., iss. to H. & St. Jo.	84	100	M. S. & N.I.G.S.	114¾
		200	do	114⅞
10,000 Ohio & Miss. R.C.	35	50	do	114⅜
1,500 N. Y. C. 6s	106⅜	100	Ill. Cen. F. S	108⅜
3,000 N. Y. C. 7s	102¾	200	do	108
10,000 E. 4th M. Bs	107¾	300	Clev. & Pitts.	91
4,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	94	100	do	s30 94
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	94¾	400	do	94⅜
5,000 P., F. W. & C. Ist.	107	600	Ill. Cen. R. Se.	b30 119
5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	58	100	do	b30 118⅝
28 Union Bank	112	200	do	s30 118
8 Bank of State of N. Y.	105	200	do	s35 118
80 Bank of Commerce	103¾	500	do	118⅜
24 Hanover Bank	98	450	do	118⅝
20,000 American Gold	126⅛	200	do	b30 118⅞
10,000 do	b3. 126⅜	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	102⅜
300 Canton Co.	30½	200	do	s30 102
150 do	30	100	do	s60 101¾
63 Dl. & Hud Canal Co.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning the letter of Gov. SEYMOUR to President LINCOLN, regarding the draft in this State, and especially in New-York City and Brooklyn, together with the President's reply. The President, it will be seen, decides that the draft must be proceeded with.

The transport steamer *George Peabody*, from Port Royal on the 6th inst., brings our special correspondence from Morris Island to the day previous. The grand combined attack on Sumter and Wagner was expected to be made soon, the work on our batteries having been nearly completed. Our correspondent states that the utmost confidence prevails, both in the land and naval forces, that the attack will be successful. An attempt was made by a strange steamer to overhaul the steamer *Arago* on her outward passage, but the *Arago* proved too fast a sailer.

Our Washington correspondent states that everything is quiet with the Army of the Potomac, and is likely to continue so for a month or six weeks, unless the rebels should make an attack, which is unlikely. LEE'S whole army is said to be now occupying the south bank of the Rapidan, and to be strongly intrenched. A refugee, who arrived in Washington from Richmond yesterday, reports that there are very few troops there—three brigades, some two weeks ago, having been sent to Charleston.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that Gen. FOSTER has recently been engaged in reconnoitering up the James River, and has obtained information of much value.

Advices from the Mississippi Valley by the way of Cairo, inform us that measures are on foot to clear the entire territory west of the river of rebels. Gen. DAVIDSON is said to be marching down the centre of Arkansas, having been entirely successful in several encounters with the enemy. The people of Jacksonport are alarmed at his appearance, and flying before him. Another expedition is also hinted at, the results of which must be of much importance.

According to the St. Louis *Union*, the position of the Army of the Cumberland is, at present, at Tullahoma and Winchester—places about seventeen miles apart. Tullahoma is held by Gen. JOHNSON'S division. Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters are in Mary Sharp College, at Winchester. Gen. MCCOOK'S corps is at that place. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS is in command of the post. Gen. THOMAS' corps is at Decherd, four miles from Winchester. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S occupies Manchester, Hillsboro, McMinnville, and Stephenson. The position of BRAGG'S army is not, and cannot be given. The larger part is, probably, at Chattanooga, fortifying that place, with the design of holding that position until he is driven out. BRAGG'S is, perhaps, the worst shattered and demoralized army in the field. Desertions, disease, retreats and hardships have made it but the wreck of its former self, and there is little probability of its offering any considerable resistance to ROSECRANS, even if he were to attempt to march through Georgia to Savannah.

The Paris (Ky.) *Citizen*, of Aug. 5, states that Gen. CARTER'S division has moved forward toward the Cumberland, and that there are strong indications that the Twenty-third army corps will not remain inactive much longer. The Federal commander at Mt. Sterling states that numerous small squads of rebels were hovering about the mountains, prior to the election, ready to come down and prevent the election—but ample preparations were made to give them a warm reception.

Complaints are made of the ineffectiveness of the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. The enemy are said to be daily receiving through that port supplies of articles of prime necessity—machinery, railroad iron, &c.

The Nashville *Union* is officially a[illegible]orized to state that Gov. JOHNSON purposes [illegible]ing writs of election for a Legislature, at the very earliest practicable day ; that is, when the progress of military operations is such that loyal citizens can go to the polls in safety, and when sympathizers with the rebellion will no longer dare, backed by the presence of Confederate troops, and by guerrilla terrorism, to control the policy of the State. Regard will also be had to the disposition manifested by the people to resume their former privileges in the Federal Union. They must, it says, indicate in some way a desire to vote for their officers, as loyal citizens. Elections will not be forced upon them against their will.

The brig *Machias*, which arrived at this port on Saturday from Cienfuegos, reports that on the 23d ult., off Cape St. Antonio, she was spoken by a rebel steamer, whose commander wished to know the bearings of and distance from the land. She was a side-wheel steamer, painted lead color and of Louisiana build ; deep laden, apparently with cotton.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, with advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 30th, and Greencastle on the 31st ult. The steamship *China* passed the same point at noon of Saturday, with advices to the 2d inst—two days later than by the *Hibernian*. Intelligence had reached England of the destruction, by the pirate *Alabama*, of the ships *Talisman*, from New-York for Shanghai, and *Conrad*, from Montevideo for New-York. On the 29th ult. the rebel loan took another tumble of 2 per cent. American stocks were buoyant. Cotton had advanced half a penny in the week, while Breadstuffs were dull and Provisions steady. The news regarding the Polish question does not look quite so warlike. In Frankfort the opinion is entertained that the difficulties will be settled by diplomacy, and in Paris the war panic had pretty much subsided. Consols were quoted at 93@93¼. The steamship *Hecla*, which passed Cape Race on Wednesday last, arrived at this port yesterday, and we give from our English files extracts of interest, including comments on the recent great National victories and on the New-York riots, and the correspondence published by Mr. LAIRD, in proof of his assertion that he had been applied to by agents of our Government to build iron-clads for our navy.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, JOS. MARSHALL, one of the rioters convicted, on Friday, of assaulting the negro JACKSON, robbing him and throwing him off of Pier No. 4, North River, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. PATRICK SWEENEY, convicted, on Friday, of riot in Thompson-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. DENNIS WELCH was tried for stealing a mattress from Mr. GIBBONS' residence, at the time it was sacked by the mob. It was proved that the prisoner was forced to join the mob, and having proved an excellent previous character, the jury acquitted him.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen has been called for to-day, at 1 o'clock. Action will be taken on the $300 ordinance, and it is probable that a more satisfactory one will be offered.

On Saturday, after the Morning Board of the Stock Exchange, the operation in Railway Shares took a strong upward turn on the street and prices closed firm, and on the advance. Money easy. Gold fell to 126¼ and Exchange to 139 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in less request on Saturday at drooping prices. Cotton was brisker and dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Whisky, and the principal kinds of hog products, the latter at advancing rates. Sugars were more active. Freights continued quiet. There were 616 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

What Has Been Done, and What Remains to be Done.

While the brilliant victories that have of late crowned the National arms on the three theatres of war may justly inspire hearty rejoicing in all who love the Union cause, it would be greatly to misuse those victories to make them a haven to rest in, instead of a place by the way where we may receive refreshment and inspiration for new and greater efforts. Sanguine souls speak of the "backbone of the rebellion" as being now at length fairly "broken," and even many sober and thoughtful minds are looking forward to the immediate collapse of the gigantic power that for two years and over has withstood all efforts at subjugation.

We should be glad to share all these hopes. But we cannot to the full. We look upon them as in great part illusions—illusions as to what has been done, as to what remains to be done, and delusions as to the power, spirit and resources of the South.

It is true our late successes have been enough and great enough to have ended almost any war. They *would* have ended any European or international war. In European wars, two or three great battles, two or three strategic points, decide a contest. These are set up as tests or gages of battle. The side that gains then wins ; the other submits. Unhappily, in a civil war like ours the analogy does not hold. *Alta vulnera sedent*. By nothing short of crushing, overwhelming blows to the armed forces of the rebellion, and the possession of such grand strategic points and lines as will leave those forces without material support, can we hope to see the "purple testament of bloody war" closed.

It may be indeed that the huge fabric of this rebellion will dissolve as suddenly as it arose—that in some signal and unexpected way the hand of Providence may be made manifest in the issue. But we have no right to expect this, and without the most correct and vigorous action on our part, there is no human reason why the rebel chiefs should not prolong the war for years to come. We may add, that whether they shall be allowed to prolong it for years, or whether it shall be ended in a few months, will depend very much on the temper and spirit which we shall display in the present crisis.

It is impossible to peruse the articles which we have of late been reproducing from the Southern journals without marking the stupendous efforts which the leaders of the rebellion are putting forth to reinforce their armies, to correct their mistakes, and to inaugurate new and grander efforts. It may be said these are acts of desperation. Granted. But desperation can achieve tremendous results. Without laying needless stress on their frantic protests of dying to the last man in the last ditch, there is, nevertheless, abundant proof that there is a great amount of earnestness and determination among the rebel chiefs and their followers. No doubt there is throughout the South a good deal of Union sentiment, a good deal of disaffection in their armies, a good deal of kicking against the Richmond authorities. But all these disintegrating and centrifugal tendencies—which will doubtless become powerful auxiliaries to us some day—are of no potential avail before the amount of consenting sentiment among the people themselves, and the implacable central despotism that wields all the elements for the issues of war.

Let us make up our minds, therefore, that the task before us is nothing less than the conquest of the Southern territory and the utter destruction of the rebel armies in the field. We mention both, because both are necessary, and because misapprehensions have been entertained touching both. The theory of war with which we set out was the old theory of a war of places. But when we found out how difficult this was, and how after two years our armies were still marching and countermarching over much the same ground over which they marched and countermarched two years before, it became popular to claim that the occupation of territory was of no account, and that the beating of the rebels in the field was the only task worth addressing ourselves to. The fact is that we must do both. Neither the old method of a war of places nor the Napoleonic system of attacking armies alone will suffice for the theory of war on this theatre. We want a mixed system, embracing the one and the other.

It is obviously indispensable that the rebels should, with their armies, hold a front covering a sufficient area of country to supply both the producing population at home and the non-producers that make up their armies. Now, with all the territorial conquests which our arms have been able to achieve during the past two years, they do still hold a territory large enough for this purpose. Statistics show that the productive forces of the present area held by the rebels are amply sufficient to sustain their armies even if they should no longer get anything from the region beyond the Mississippi ; and furthermore that they would be sufficient even if the territory were greatly reduced below its present extent. Those, accordingly, who still entertain the "starvation" theory, are holding to a fatal fallacy.

We next come to the question of troops. It is now calculated that the sweeping dragnet of conscription, which is at this moment being applied throughout the South, will reinforce the rebel armies by full a hundred thousand men ; and JEFF. DAVIS claims that this, together with the return of the numerous absentees from the rebel armies, will raise their force to a numerical equality with ours. Monstrous though this statement may appear at first blush, it is nevertheless not so incredible, if we subtract from the calculation of our forces those that have to be left as garrisons at our numerous posts, and confine it to the troops actually available for operations in the field. Vicksburgh is doubtless a great gain, and so is Port Hudson ; but both these and many other points on the Mississippi are now posts to garrison. So will be Charleston and Mobile when we get them. So in fact, are all other mere geographical points on the circumference of the theatre of war, or on our lines of communication. The rebels, by means of their interior lines, are relieved from the necessity of any such scattering of their forces, and can bring to bear all their strength in compact masses on the actual fields of war.

With this territory, such resources, and the forces still disposable, it is easy to see how prolonged and how bitter a struggle the rebel leaders may yet keep up. With correct action they may still do much, very much. The seven years' war of Frederick the Great remains the constant type of what may be done by a skillful leader in a defensive war with offensive returns. The rebel chiefs are quick to learn from the teaching of experience, quick to detect and correct their faults. They are at this moment *concentrating* for new combinations ; and if we do not speedily learn the same lesson we may be confounded and the waning proportions of the rebel cause strengthened by one or more victories east or west.

If these facts have any moral at all, it assuredly is that more and greater efforts, fresh unanimity and a higher and purer patriotism are demanded of every one of us. The rebels, with a cause the most damnable ever espoused by men, have yet shown many of the virtues that deserve success ; and we may well emulate the vigor, earnestness and self-sacrifice which, amid so much that is discouraging to them, they are now displaying. Surely if ever there was a time when men are summoned, by all that is highest and noblest, to cast aside all indolence, all selfishness, all party-pettiness, and bend every effort to the grand work, it is now, when the opportunity is presented to us of finally crushing the accursed thing—an opportunity which, however, may be forever lost by our own feebleness or folly.

The Military Situation in Virginia.

Everything goes to show that Gen. LEE has definitively taken up the line which we surmised from his movements he would assume—namely, the line of the Rapidan. The Rapidan, rising among the spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, flows in an easterly direction, and unites with the Rappahannock at United States Ford. Along this line he observes the river as far as Fredericksburgh, where he has a *corps de place*. Our own front appears to extend along the upper forks of the Rappahannock, so that the triangle between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock will probably be for some time the debatable territory.

These changes alter somewhat the lines of communication of both armies from those they held previously to LEE'S invasive movement. The eventual base of the rebel army will be for the present Gordonsville, where a branch of the main line of railroad between Richmond and Fredericksburgh, diverging at Sexton's Junction, strikes the Orange and Alexandria line. This will plant the rebel army geographically somewhat further than the position they lately held along the Rappahannock, but the facilities of supply by railroad renders it quite as advantageous a line ; besides that, it is naturally exceedingly strong.

Our own lines of communication, instead of being by way of the Potomac to Aquia Creek and thence (thirteen miles) to Falmouth, is by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad direct from Washington to the present front. This step was rendered necessary by the fact, that after HOOKER'S evacuation of the line of the Rappahannock the rebels destroyed the Railroad from Falmouth to Aquia Creek, burning the important bridges over Potomac and Accokeek creeks, which could hardly be replaced short of three weeks.

Such is the *statical* condition of the two armies. What the prospect of action may be—whether to be brought about by an offensive movement on our part or that of the rebels—we have no means of judging. The Richmond papers seem to think that both armies are set down for a Summer siesta.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.—GOV. SEYMOUR'S letter to the President concerning the Conscription, is unnecessarily long, pitifully captious, and painfully pettifogging. After the labored, and in many items incorrect history of the late riots which he furnishes for Presidential perusal, he enters upon his argument regarding the Conscription, which consists of two parts—first, its unfairness as applied to certain districts of this State ; and second, its doubtful constitutionality as a principle ; and he then asks of the President that the draft may be suspended in this State until the result of recruiting shall be seen. We have not time at the moment the document reaches us, to give due examination of the statistics of Gov. SEYMOUR ; but if they are as partisan as his arguments, and as unfairly drawn as his inferences, the document altogether will be sufficiently characteristic.

The President replies very briefly, and reaches his conclusion at the very opening. "I cannot consent," he says, "to suspend the draft in New-York." He promises to see that justice shall be done, and will not object to see the constitutionality of the Conscription tested. But at present no time can be wasted, no argument used, if we would prevent the rebels from turning upon our now victorious soldiers.

The Rebels and their Leader.

The popularity of JEFF DAVIS is just now at a very low ebb in Dixie. The rebels generally have a notion that he is somehow responsible for the great reverses that have overtaken them ; and, without scruple, they are casting at him the sharpest reproaches. He is stigmatized both for incapacity and for neglect—for lack of brain and for lack of heart. The prevailing criticism upon him is all adverse ; and his former lieges now make him out to be a man very much to be despised.

Now, we don't feel ourselves called upon to say one word in behalf of JEFF. DAVIS. There is not a man on the footstool whom we so utterly abhor. In our deliberate judgment, there has never lived a human being—certainly not in modern civilization—who attempted so enormous a crime, or wrought such terrible calamity. Nothing is more certain than that one or two centuries hence, when the last remnant of Slavery has died out of the world, and history makes up its calm, irreversible verdict upon these times, the name of JEFF. DAVIS, the Slavery-champion, the conspirator, the traitor, will be put on the scroll as, beyond all comparison, infamous.

We say we have no plea to make for JEFF. DAVIS. Yet we protest that it does not look well for his fellows in guilt to turn upon him because he is not successful. There is something in this act exquisitely paltry. We were going to say devilish, but about that we are not so sure. If MILTON is any authority, the devils don't do such things ; for among all the speeches he reports from the terrors of Pandemonium, not one of them—whether from Moloch or Mammon, Belial or Beelzebub—contained a syllable of reproach against the rebel leader for the "sad overthrow and foul defeat." The whole crew recognized that there had been "equal hope and hazard in the glorious enterprise," and were content to take without complaint the "equal ruin." The disposition of our American rebels to make their chief responsible for their hard fate belongs only to the meanest elements of the human soul. It is very like the blind spite of the baffled reptile.

Bad as JEFF. DAVIS is, he has served the rebels well, and *they* have no right to complain of him. He was made their President by a unanimous vote. They had known him long and thoroughly, and could not be mistaken either about his faculties, or his devotion to their principles. It is the judgment of the whole world that they were not mistaken. They could have found no man within their borders so consummately qualified for their leadership. Cold, reserved, imperious, he could be the tool of no man. Ever audacious, yet never rash ; inflexible in his purpose, yet versatile in the use of means ; of very clear apprehension in general matters, and yet of the most bigoted attachment to the great rebel idea; of a temper of soul incapable alike of undue elation or despondency ; of tireless industry, and of first-rate executive ability ; he was precisely fitted to be the chief of this tremendous enterprise. The wonder ever will be not that he at last sinks exhausted, but that he was ever able to stand against our Government at all. History may be searched in vain for another instance of so prodigious a power organized from such limited materials, and holding out so long against such terrible trials. The ability and the energy with which he has consolidated and sustained the rebellion have extorted the admiration not only of Europe but of even the loyal North ; for the qualities are in themselves none the less admirable though employed in the most wicked cause.

Of course it cannot be pretended that JEFF. DAVIS has made no mistakes. Were this so, it would prove him more than human. There never was human energy yet which did not sometimes flag, nor human judgment which did not sometimes miscalculate. Our point is not that the rebel leader was perfect in his management, but that he was as nearly so as any living man in similar circumstances could have been ; and that, therefore, he cannot justly be reproached, in any measure, for the failure of the rebel enterprise. He has surpassed all the expectations his confederates in treason could have reasonably formed ; and he is just as much entitled to the confidence of his fellow-traitors now, in this their day of disaster, as he was a year ago, when, in the flush of victory, they shouted his name to the stars.

The simple truth is that this rebellion falls, because it was not possible for it to cope successfully, for any long period, with the mightier power arrayed against it, especially when that power had right on its side. It was certain, from the outset, that if the North should once really gather and put forth its vastly superior strength, the Confederacy would have to yield sooner or later, unless it should receive help from abroad. The desperate efforts which have been made by its envoys to secure such help have all the while betokened a lurking consciousness that this was its only chance. In the earlier stage of the rebellion, before the first great uprising of the North, the Southern people would have sooner "brooked the infernal devil" to have set up a coterminous empire, than have endured NAPOLEON III. in Mexico. But ever since, they have hailed every step of the French Emperor there, and at the present time would even be glad to accept not only his close neighborhood but his direct protection. We have no belief that JEFF. DAVIS himself, with all his traitorous spirit, would have ever entered into open rebellion had he not counted upon either a divided and paralysed North, or speedy foreign intervention against the National Government. Bold as he is, he otherwise never would have committed himself to an enterprise with such terrible odds against it. Once in, of course he could not go back ; and it is marvelous with what potent and dauntless energy he has ever since been fighting his fate. Accursed as he is for all the ruin he has plotted, and the sea of blood he has caused to be shed, we yet do not hesitate to testify that he has been as true to his work as his fellow-traitors have to theirs. Having together sown the wind, they must together reap the whirlwind. They deliberately challenged their fate. Though it comes in a different shape than they expected, let them meet it like men. This cursing of their leader is pitiful.

The Navigation of the Mississippi.

Though a month has now elapsed since we obtained entire control of the Mississippi River, and though quite a number of steamboats have passed to and fro between New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, and points higher up stream, not a hostile shot has been fired from the river banks upon any of these steamers. The rebels have threatened so long and so loudly that in case their river stronghold fell, they would still prevent navigation by means of guerrillas and pieces of light artillery, located and moveable, on the river banks, that it is a wonder we have had no sign of the thing having been opened. They have told us that it was impossible to guard both banks of the river for the thousand miles it passes through rebel territory ; and though impossible is a word to which our people do not usually pay much attention, we have been too fearful that there was some truth in the assertions and some danger in the threats of the rebels. The Southern newspapers now claim that a system of guerrillaism is in process of organization, which, when completed, will enable them again to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi.

To prevent this two schemes have been adopted. Admiral PORTER has regulated a system of convoys for vessels bound up and down the river ; and Gen. GRANT has established a system of land patrols on its east bank from Vicksburgh to New-Orleans. It is quite likely that these will be effective to a great extent ; but it is hardly to be hoped that they will keep down entirely the efforts of rebel guerrillas to interrupt navigation.

Operations of this kind out there now, on the part of the rebels, are not legitimate operations of war, but are mere marauding. We have routed their armies, demolished their strongholds, captured their cities ; and by giving up the contest, they have confessed themselves completely defeated. In these circumstances, we do not see that any marauder who hauls his six or ten-pounder cannon to the banks of the river, and amuses himself by taking a shot at a steamboat filled with passengers and laden with articles of commerce, deserves any different treatment from what he would have received had he been caught in the same act before the war broke out. He would have been very summarily dealt with then, and he should be no less so now. The opening of the Mississippi to navigation has cost the country too much blood, treasure and time to permit us to suffer its navigation to be endangered by gangs of bandits on its banks. They should be proclaimed to be outlaws, without the pale of civilized warfare, and without the immunities of belligerents.

Southern Rivers—A Bit of Geographical Philosophy.

The Memphis *Appeal* (Atlanta, Ga.) states a very significant principle in the remark that "every attempt we [the rebels] have made to hold interior points on navigable rivers have been disastrous, either on account of the overwhelming naval force which the enemy has been able to bring to bear, or the facility with which he could transport troops and supplies, landing when and where he would."

Now it so happens that, such is the admirable geographical configuration of our country, that there is hardly a point in the territory now held by the rebels *which we cannot either actually reach by water communication, or which is not within easy striking distance, by comparatively short lines, from river bases.* The opening of the Mississippi not only confines the theatre of war to the region east of the great river, but it turns the left flank of any position the rebels can take up in its vicinity.

From the Mississippi we have a series of rivers running eastward to where their head waters strike the great Alleghany system of mountains. And the principle so correctly laid down by the rebel journal is fully borne out by the fact that it was the possession of two of these rivers, the Cumberland and the Tennessee, which enabled us last year to turn the powerful rebel positions at Columbus, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Bowling Green and Nashville, and compelled the abandonment of that whole line.

Again, from the Gulf we have another series of rivers running north and south, their head waters impinging on the series of rivers that run laterally east and west. Among these are the Pearl, the Tombigbee, the Alabama, the Apalachicola and the Savannah. It is on the programme that the most important of these are soon to be in our possession. When this takes place, the rebels will have renewed occasion to see the force of this piece of geographical philosophy, that "every attempt to hold interior positions, or navigable rivers, is disastrous."

NATCHEZ.—The fortunes of the City of Natchez in this war have been rather remarkable. It is the only rebel city of any size on the Mississippi River whose capture has given us no trouble whatever. It first fell into our hands in May of last year, when its Mayor surrendered it to the fleet of Commodore FARRAGUT, who made a trip up the river after he had captured New-Orleans. We had no troops to hold it, but the City was put upon its good behavior, under penalty. Its good faith was tested when FARRAGUT again passed it on his return from the first bombardment of Vicksburgh ; subsequently it was tested at the close of last year, when ELLET'S rams passed it on their daring tour down the Mississippi and up the Red River ; and again, a third time, was it tested, when it was passed by FARRAGUT'S vessels three months ago, after he had run the Port Hudson batteries. In all these instances the authorities of Natchez have kept their pledge, and not a shot was fired at our passing vessels. After the fall of Vicksburgh, a portion of GRANT'S troops went down the river, and without resistance took possession of Natchez. Natchez is the largest city in the State of Mississippi—one-third larger than Vicksburgh—is placed on a high bluff, and in a commanding position, and it is remarkable that the rebels did not at any time make any efforts to hold it.

One of our Southwestern correspondents has visited Natchez, and in a letter which we publish this morning, gives some account of what he saw and heard. The people exhibited the most marked spirit of friendship toward our troops ; and Gen. BANKS and his Staff, who have been on a visit to the place, were everywhere received by the wealthier classes with unbounded hospitality and honor. They complained bitterly of the rebel guerrillas, and wished some plan adopted of driving them from the field. We rejoice to see these signs cropping out at one and another point in the Southwest.

The Condition of Kentucky.

KENTUCKY, August, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

A loyal friend of mine from a Copperhead village on the Hudson, says "he wishes to Heaven that C—— were in a Border State, and then they should see some loyalty there!" I have been almost ready to say that one must go to Kentucky to appreciate what true loyalty is. We of the Seaboard States take our patriotism you know rather easily. We believe of course in the Government of these United States ; we are ready to do our duty toward it ; some of us have been willing to sacrifice for it ; still with the great mass the feeling has not the force of a passion. Some of our patriots, while supporting the Government, evidently feel that the greatest foe of the republic—Slavery—is entitled to about an equal amount of support. We listen to and permit talk which strikes at the very foundation of our cause, and unless recent horrible events have taught us that there is a limit even to "free speech" in the life-and-death struggle of a nation, we might have let treason talk on as freely in New-York as in Richmond.

But it is very different in a Border State, with the men who are loyal. Their patriotism has stood the test of social ostracism, of persecution, of incessant temptations—perhaps even of personal violence, the ruin of property and the presence of death. They have beheld their fields wasted, their furniture destroyed, and often their old homesteads burned ; their children and brethren have turned from them ; old friends have become enemies, and neighbors, persecutors. Their political advisers, and sometimes their own clergy, have sought to lead them astray. Still, through all this, in the darkness of an obscure and persecuted life on the frontier, they have set before themselves one bright star toward which to move—even the idea of Country ; and toward this they have steadily struggled against every obstacle and difficulty. They have felt that to them, even as to the remotest inhabitants on the coast, or the pioneers in the West, belonged equally the great treasure of associations and privileges and rights—that noble history and magnificent future, which all go to make up the feeling and the reality of *American nationality*. They were Americans more than they were Kentuckians, or Tennesseeans—even more than they were individuals. They were determined to live and to die for this great idea. To these Border-State men, too, was revealed the spirit of secessionism as we have never seen it. They have seen how the breaking faith with one's country tends to break down every other principle. They have beheld men thirsting for their brothers' blood, because differing with them by remaining true to the flag ; they have seen those once accounted as honorable gentlemen, now become mere cut-throats and thieves, murdering in the dark and robbing women and children, under the influence of this frenzy of treason—and is it to be wondered at that they have at last gone far beyond the philosophical condemnation we of the East pass on secessionism, and that they devoutly and fervently *hate* it, and look on it as the source of all evil? Border State loyalty has cost something, it should be remembered, and it values what it has struggled for, and knows the horror of what it has escaped. The true loyalist of Kentucky is an "unconditional, thoroughgoing, out-and-out" Union man, whatever the Government does or does not do. If he is a slaveholder, he still heartily supports the Emancipation Proclamation. He has sacrificed his money, his crops, his kindred, his children—shall he not also sacrifice his negroes?

I know this—I know slaveholders in this State who thoroughly back up the Administration in all its measures. Their passion and purpose is to destroy the rebellion ; and they see that it can only be done by destroying Slavery in the rebel States. Of course, this class of men is not numerous. The large slave-owners must, of necessity, as a whole, be disloyal ; and the main disloyalty of Kentucky comes from them and the considerable number of poor whites, their neighbors, who may be considered their retainers, or who desire to ape the aristocracy.

If you go into the central blue-grass region of the State, near Lexington, or the western and southwestern counties, such as Christian and Graves, you will find the weight of the secession party in the State to be with the large slave proprietors, who govern their localities. Still there are, as I have indicated before, most honorable exceptions to this, among whom has been classed (we trust correctly) Mr. BRUTUS CLAY, the candidate of the unconditional Union party for Congress—a brother, as you are aware, of the Hon. CASSIUS CLAY, but a large slaveholder. The great effort of the Union party indicates the future direction of that policy in the Slave States which shall yet rend the Confederacy, and shatter Slavery more, even, than our armies have done—that is, the rousing up the laboring and middle classes against the slave-aristocracy, and in support of the Government. In a recent political meeting at Louisville, I observed that Gen. ROUSSEAU especially moved that lever, and with great effect. The large audience listening to him were manifestly of the laboring and middle cla[illegible] and as I passed

around among them I could see that every allusion to the overthrow of the "nigger-aristocrats," and the elevation of the working and poor men, by the success of the Union, met with unbounded applause. The General is better known as a brave and skillful officer than as an orator—still his speech had a true clang of Kentucky manhood in it, that stirred the pulse. He argued, without fear or favor, for the utter extinction of Slavery in the rebel States, and all his vast auditory seemed to agree with him. There is, without doubt, a very pestilential element in Kentucky. There is a hot Pro-Slavery feeling; a good deal of downright treason, and a great deal of disguised secessionism.

In condemning Kentucky, as we so habitually do at the North, we must bear in mind the pressing temptations and the enormous obstacles which might so easily have turned her from her loyalty, and we must bear in mind that she has contributed nearly 50,000 men to the armies of the Union, while the rebels have not secured 10,000 to their forces from her misguided youth. The faithful found within her borders deserve at least our most careful respect. G. L. B.

CAVE CITY, Barren Co., Ky.

Amusements.

The "regular Summer season" at the Winter Garden came to a close on Saturday evening, and we are glad to hear that it covered a very handsome profit to all parties concerned. The artists who formed the troupe appear in Boston this evening, where Mr. FRANK WOOD's extravaganza of "Leah the Forsook" will be played for the first time. We can recommend both play and players to such of the Athenians who desire to laugh and grow fat. The Winter Garden will be closed during the present week.

At Niblo's Garden the record is unchanged and unchangeable. It is still the "Duke's Motto," and likely to be so until the regular commencement of the fall season.

The Ghost at Wallack's theatre seems to have pleased everyone, albeit the play has set the faces of the critics all awry. It is certainly a very homely medium for introducing so distinguished a stranger, but it answers, and on the whole, is well received. The great "spectral illusion" is, of course, announced for repetition until further notice.

The second week of the Summer dramatic season commences to-day at Barnum's Museum, under the direction of Mr. C. W. CLARKE. TOM TAYLOR's drama of "Still Waters Run Deep" will be given. It is announced that the Fat Woman will take her departure in a few days. Notwithstanding the recent hot weather, it is stated that she still weighs 676 pounds.

The Winter Garden will reopen for the regular Fall and Winter season on Monday next, Aug. 17. This time Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND is to be the manager and Mrs. D. P. BOWERS the bright, particular star. Let us express the hope that the interval will be employed in cleaning the theatre.

INTERESTING RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

The Monastery of the Passionists in West Hoboken—Laying of the Corner-Stone—The Order, its Character and Peculiarities.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, West Hoboken, was filled to overflowing yesterday afternoon by those desirous of witnessing the ceremonies attendant upon laying the corner stone of the Monastery of the Passionists. Vespers were sang, and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament concluded the services in the church. The procession was then formed in the aisle of the church in the following order; three Acolytes, two bearing large candles, the third a crucifix; ten Fathers and Brothers of the Order of the Passionists, with cassocks and lace surplices; the Secular Priests; the Rt. Rev. Bishop BAYLEY, of the Diocese of Newark, in his Episcopal robes, supported by Father DOMINIC, Provincial of the Passionists, as Deacan, and Father DOANE, Chancellor of the Diocese, as Sub-Deacon, each wearing richly ornamented and costly cassocks. Thus the procession at once moved to the monastery grounds, which are beautifully situated in the woods, some quarter of a mile from the church, and away from the noise and turmoil of city life.

The ceremonies were commenced at 4½ o'clock by the Bishop reading the appropriate service for the occasion. The Litany of the Saints was chanted in Latin by two members of the Passionist Order, the responses to which were given by the priests present. Bishop BAYLAY then made the sign of the Cross upon the stone with the trowel, three times, emblematic of the Trinity. Three addresses concluded the ceremonies—one in French, in German, and in English.

Rev. Dr. MCGYNN, late of Rome, delivered the English address. He remarked that the laying of a corner-stone was an everyday occurence, but the laying of the corner-stone of a monastry a very unusual one, and such as might well, lead to deep and solemn reflection. In glowing language he described the life of the religious and the benefits of such institutions to the Catholic world. Nearly a century ago, a man, deeply interested for the salvation of souls, was moved to establish a religious house in Italy to which men could repair and devote the remainder of their days in prayer, meditation and fasting. Paul, of the Cross, the founder of the Passionists, had in view the evangelizing of England, and if the wilds of America were then known, we cannot doubt that he must often, with prophetic ken, have seen this land become the seat of that Order in whose interests he spent his holy life. Thus to-day is realized all that might have crossed his vision. The reverend speaker concluded with a fervent hope that the faithful would encourage and support institutions of this and kindred character.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies a collection was taken, and the assemblage dismissed, with the benediction of the Bishop.

There are but few monasteries of this character in the country, and the Order here is as yet small. The Passionists are a male order of the Church of Rome, and a very ancient one, as indicated in the address. They have three vows—of Poverty, Chastity, Obedience. In part their lives are devoted to the instruction of the young and to deeds of charity, but mainly to fasting, meditation and prayer. They derive their name from the fact that their meditations are chiefly upon the Passion of Christ; each wearing on his breast a black badge, upon which, in white letters, is the legend, "Jesu XPI. Passioni," signifying the "Passion of Jesus Christ." The dress is a woolen cassock, around which is a leather girdle, and leather sandals are worn, but no stockings. The order is divided into fathers and brothers.

There were seven fathers and three brothers present, yesterday, and the entire number of this House of the Order is not at present over twenty. The monastery will be a fine and imposing building, of stone, 140 by 40 feet, on a plan by P. C. KELLEY, Esq., of Brooklyn. The order propose building a church which will be attached to the monastery. Already in its vicinity is a large and flourishing school, which is under the supervision of the Passionists.

Among those present at the laying of the corner stone, were Rev. Father CARRIGAN, of Jersey City, and Father MORAN, Vicar General of the Diocese of Newark.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, as Mr. GEO. BENKERT was endeavoring to cross the track of the Harlem Railroad, in the Nineteenth Ward, he was caught on the cow-catcher, and before the engineer had time to reverse the engine, he was crushed so badly that he died in a few minutes after. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held on the body this morning.

MAD DOGS.—Two rabid dogs were killed yesterday afternoon, by Officer PATTERSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Men, women and children in the immediate neighborhood were very much frightened, but no persons were bitten.

Death of Col. Chatfield, of Connecticut.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 9.

JOHN L. CHATFIELD, Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut regiment, died at his home, in this city, at 6 o'clock this evening, of wounds received in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 9.

The sales of five-twenties, on Saturday, amounted to $750,000. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 25.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Reports of a Refugee from Richmond.

VERY FEW TROOPS THERE.

Everything Quiet with the Army of the Potomac.

Lee's Whole Army on the South Bank of the Rapidan.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 9.

A refugee, who arrived here to-day from Richmond, says there are but few troops there. Two weeks ago three brigades were sent to Charleston. LEE has not been reinforced to any considerable degree from Richmond. The strength of D. H. HILL's division is less than five thousand. Great suffering prevails in Richmond among the poorer classes, in consequence of the scarcity and high prices of provisions. Coal sells at $80 per ton, and other necessaries at equally exorbitant rates. Brokers refuse to exchange gold for Confederate money, but take State notes, though at an enormous discount. When our informant left, gold was held at thirteen hundred per cent. premium.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-night state that everything is quiet, and will probably remain so for a month or six weeks to come, unless the rebels attack us. LEE's whole army is now on the south bank of the Rapidan strongly intrenched. Trains are running over the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. Hot weather and poor water are telling on our troops. Diarrhœa and dysentery are increasing.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

By order of the Secretary of War all applications of Quartermasters, Commissaries and Paymasters for changes of stations, or to be exempted from the operation of orders of assignment to stations, on the score of ill health, will be hereafter taken as confessions of inability to perform official duty on account of physical incapacity, and equivalent to tenders of resignation. The officers concerned will, in the ordinary course, be mustered out hereupon as in cases of accepted resignation.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

An order from the War Department discontinues the Fourth Army corps, and the troops composing it are distributed to other corps. The Seventh Army corps is also discontinued, and the troops composing it are transferred to the Eighteenth corps, under the command of Gen. FOSTER.

PRISONERS.

The number of rebel prisoners now on parole is upward of 35,000, while the number of paroled Union soldiers is less than 18,000—showing a balance in paroled prisoners alone of over 17,000 in our favor. An exchange of all our paroled prisoners will take place in a few days.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. JOHN N. HOUGHTON, Phillips, Me.
Dr. MOSES S. WILSON, Lincoln, Me.
Dr. EDWARD N. MAYS, Houlton, Me.
Dr. STEPHEN WHITMORE, Gardiner, Me.
Dr. NATHANIEL PEASE, Bridgeton, Me.
Dr. THOS. H. OWING, Baltimore, Md.

THE RETIRING BOARD.

Surgeons J. J. B. WRIGHT and BURTON RANDALL have been ordered before the Retiring Board in session at Wilmington, Del.

THE SIOUX EXPEDITION.

Important News from Gen. Sibley's Command.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, Friday, July 31, 1863.

Your correspondent having been placed upon the Staff of Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY, has been honored by a commission to this point as bearer of dispatches to the commanding officer of the forces in garrison. It has been with great and increasing difficulty we have been enabled to communicate with our rear, and the mails having frequently miscarried, it became necessary to find some surer mode of carriage for our official documents. This will account for your correspondent being at this point. I shall remain here at least a week longer.

Our march up to the 5th was devoid of any particular incident of interest. The same dry and parched earth everywhere meets our gaze; but on the 5th day of July we came upon the banks of the Cheyenne at a point known as the Great Bend, and found abundance of forage and clear, beautiful water. You may rest assured our wearied animals will be greatly refreshed and improved by this agreeable change. The accounts in the Eastern journals of the immense amount of suffering on this expedition, are greatly overdrawn, as also the report of provisions being spoiled by the heat. None of the latter have been lost in this way. The weather has been intensely hot, and out on the broad, open prairie we have felt the heat more than at home, because entirely deprived of shade. Our column, too, being now nearly 7 miles long, creates a heavy cloud of dust, and this is taken up by the wind, (which always prevails to some extent) and driven against our faces and covers our clothing. Added to this, the prairie, up to the time of our reaching the Cheyenne, swarmed with myriads of grasshoppers, and sometimes almost impeded our progress. I think the greatest suffering we have thus far endured has been from the want of good water. Nine-tenths of all we drink is so deeply discolored as not to be transparent, and much of it is filled with decayed vegetable matter.

The prairie, especially in Dacotah, is dotted here and there with mounds, having a base of perhaps one hundred feet in diameter, and running up perpendicularly to about thirty feet in height. They appear to be natural mounds, until a close examination is made, when their artificial character is determined. These are evidently the work of a race long since passed away, and scientific researches thus far have failed to develop to a certainty the cause of their being erected. Indians of the present day entertain a supreme idea of the sacredness of these "piles of dirt," and dare not for a moment entertain the thought of exploring their hidden depths. One day while resting in camp, we took occasion to open one of these mounds. It was a hard and laborious task, and we met with the same results as others who have made the same attempt. Suffice it to say, we made no discoveries calculated to hand our names down to a grateful posterity. A few human bones were all that we found to reward our curiosity. At intervals upon some elevated part of the prairie we came upon small piles of stones, some all white, others painted red and blue. These were once sacred spots to the red man, now being driven from his home. Here were the temples of worship upon which they offered incense to a God whom they ignorantly worshipped.

At Camp Hays, on the north bank of the Cheyenne, we delayed six days, in order to recruit our stock, and also give time to a train from Abercrombie to overtake us. While thus waiting, an opportunity was afforded to visit the site of an old Cheyenne village, about a mile and a half below camp. Over a half century ago the Sioux drove the Cheyennes from this village; yet there still remain traces of formidable intrenchments around its former site, and the circular excavations for the "teepees" are plainly visible. On the 8th of July, at evening, prairie fires were discovered in the northwest, and it is now supposed that the Indians are burning the prairie in every direction. The camp is enveloped in haze, and the smell of smoke is very perceptible. Tracks of Indians are being seen near us daily, and this morning (8th) one of our cavalry saw three of our foes in the distance. The enemy's scouts must soon appear.

While I am writing this letter in great haste, as the mail leaves in an hour, a special courier has arrived from Gen. SIBLEY, and I receive the following by special dispatch: On the morning of the 17th, the expedition being about two days' march from "Minni Wakan," or Devil's Lake, the scouts came in camp and reported that they came upon 600 lodges of Indians only 35 miles in advance, and they had divided into three bands, and were making hot tracks to escape. One of the retreating bands was led by the man, who of all others Gen. SIBLEY desires to capture, LITTLE CROW.

Gen. SIBLEY immediately halted his column, and leaving six or seven hundred men to guard the transportation, pushed on with his entire available force to overtake the Indians if possible by a forced march.

My next letter will probably give you the details of a fight with the hostile Sioux. Doubtless the bands of STANDING BUFFALO and SWEET CORN compose the other two mentioned as being with LITTLE CROW. In the rear of the expeditionary forces there have been many depredations committed, and in the border settlements, and even some thickly-populated counties, the atrocities of last year have been repeated.

There need be no more fear of emigrating to Minnesota. The bugbear is dead. The forces here are ample and sufficient to protect the State. A system of small posts scattered round the frontier, at each of which a small garrison is stationed, will bear an important part in suppressing the savages. To aid in tracking these marauders, the Adjutant-General of the State has sent South for a dozen bloodhounds, and these will be put to work as soon as they arrive. This may seem cruel to our Eastern friends, but let them remember that it is with beasts and brutes we have to contend; such beings as they who, but a short month ago, brutally murdered the DUSTIN family, five in number, and cut off the lips and pulled out the tongue of the old lady before they killed her.

Enough for the present of Indians. I will probably leave here to-morrow, and my next letter will be from nearer the scene of war on our frontier.

Some trouble was apprehended here in consequence of opposition to the enrollment for the draft. Five women were arrested and locked up for resisting the enrolling officer, and a formidable mob was being organized, armed with axes, crowbars and shovels, etc. They intended to burn the jail and then play havoc generally, like their New-York examplers. But thanks to an efficient Provost-Marshal, Capt. J. M. SAUNDERS—an officer of the regular army—the arrangements he had completed to resist any attack were so complete that the rioters were cowed into submission, and the enrollment was completed. The draft for this State is not yet ordered.

FLANDRAU.

THE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA ASHORE.

Her Probable Loss—Safety of the Passengers and Crew.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Georgia*, from New-York for Liverpool, ran ashore on the northeast bar of Sable Island, in a dense fog, between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. The passengers and baggage were all saved and brought to Halifax by the revenue cutter *Daring*, which arrived here at noon to-day.

The *Georgia* was aground for six hours off Nantucket on Saturday afternoon, but threw overboard part of her cargo and got off at high tide.

The officers and crew of the vessel remain on board of her and are endeavoring to get her off, but the nature of the bar is such as to give little chance of saving her.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 8—P. M.

The revenue cutter *Daring* leaves for the wreck of the *Georgia* on Monday. It is reported that the crew of the steamer, after the passengers had been sent ashore, rifled their luggage of many valuables.

The brig *Gordon*, from St. John for England, was also wrecked on the south side of Sable Island on the 22d of July. Crew saved.

EFFECTS OF THE SQUALL.

Collision in Hellgate—The Steamer Commodore Ashore, with the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment Aboard.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Aug. 9.

Mr. SAMUEL D. WALDEN, first officer of the steamer *Westchester*, furnishes the following information:

At 7 P. M. on the 8th, while passing through Hellgate during a heavy thunder squall, the brig *Emmeline*, of Brooksville, and the schooner *White Sea*, of Portland, came in collision. The brig had her foretopmast carried away and sails torn, and the schooner had her headgear carried away and sails badly torn, and went ashore in the cove near Hallett's Point. She will probably come off without damage.

The steamboat *Commodore*, from New-York for Providence, with the Forty-second Massachusetts regiment on board, went ashore at 5:30 A. M. on Sunday, one mile northwest of Point Judith Light. The steamer *Delaware*, Capt. TREBBLE, from Providence for Rondout, went to her assistance, and was laying at anchor near her. The steamer *Westchester*, from New-York for Providence, lay by the *Commodore* for one hour, but did not communicate with her. She lay broadside on, heading south. A boat from the shore reported that she had sent to Newport for assistance.

Non-Arrival of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 9.

A fine escort, including the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, together with other military bodies, turned out, to-day, to give a fitting reception to the Forty-second regiment. After waiting some hours a dispatch was received announcing that the steamer conveying the troops was ashore near Point Judith, and the escort was dismissed until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, as it was believed that the steamer would get off safe at high tide.

Williamsburgh.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a fatal accident occurred to a young man named WILLIAM MCGOLDRICH, who resided at No. 24 First-street, E. D., by falling down the hold of the barge *Sisters*, lying at the foot of South Eleventh-street. He was conveyed to his residence, where he died shortly after.

DROWNED.—A lad named GEORGE DECKER, aged 12 years, who resided at No. 98 Union-avenue, E. D., was drowned, last Friday, while bathing in the Newtown Creek. His body was recovered yesterday afternoon. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered of accidental drowning.

WALKED OVERBOARD.—About 9 o'clock last night, an unknown man was observed to walk overboard from one of the Twenty-third-street ferry-boats, while on her way from Greenpoint to New-York, which created a great deal of excitement on board. Strict search has been made, but the body has not yet been recovered.

BURGLARS.—During the temporary absence of Mr. BAYLIS from his premises, yesterday, in India-street, Greenpoint, they were feloniously entered by some burglars, who carried away with them a gold watch, valued about $65, with several other small articles. No arrests have yet been made.

Confinement of John Morgan's Officers.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 8.

One hundred and twenty-three of JOHN MORGAN's officers have been sent from Johnson's Island to Harrisburgh, to be confined in the Penitentiary there.

Four hundred and fifty rebels from Kentucky reached Camp Chase yesterday.

Markets.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The market for BEEVES was comparatively active, receipts being light, and prices 25c. @ 100 lbs. higher, ranging from 4c. for ordinary to 6c. for choice Extra. Receipts 2,500. SHEEP—Market dull, at 4c. 4¾c.@5c. for extra heavy; receipts 4,400. Hogs nominally at 5c.@5¼c.; receipts 6,000.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and tending downward. WHISKY firm at 43c. PROVISIONS in light demand. Exchange steady.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Parsen's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

PERSHALL—DECKER.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, DAVID B. PERSHALL, of New-York, to ELLA L. DECKER, of Walden, Orange County.

DIED.

BROWNE.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, after a long and painful illness, PATRICK HENRY BROWNE, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Typographical Union, and of Empire Lodge, No. 63, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BENJAMIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 8, ELLA LOUISE, only daughter of G. P. and Josephine Benjamin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Elijah Secor, No. 146 East Houston-st.

BILLINGS.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, of consumption, Mr. SAMUEL J. BILLINGS, aged 41 years.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BUCKBEE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 9, at his late residence, No. 9 Albion-place, (4th-st., near 2d-av.,) EDWIN ALANSON BUCKBEE, only son of Mary and the late Alanson K. Buckbee.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

BURDICK.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 8, ELEANORA, daughter of Samuel C. and Juliet M. Burdick, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 316 West 22d-st.

FLANDRAU.—After a long and severe illness, MARY FLANDRAU, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at New-Rochelle, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

GRATTAN.—Suddenly, in Fort Jervis, N. Y., on Friday morning, Aug. 8, WILLIAM S. GRATTAN, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Simpson M. E. Church, Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

GLOVER.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 9, of cholera morbus, FREDERICK GLOVER, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, corner of Franklin and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Mattituck, L. I., for interment.

HARPER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 7, at his residence, Berzen-st., corner 4th-av., after a short illness, WILLIAM HARPER, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 8½ o'clock on Monday morning, the 10th inst. A Requiem Mass will be offered in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise st., at 9 o'clock, after which his remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

HEYER.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 7, EDWARD P. HEYER, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services in Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday, Aug. 10, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 9, LOUISA WY[illegible], wife of Joseph Oliver, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, Francis S. Miner and William F. Conroy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 176 West 24th-st., at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

MORRO.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug 9, CLARA FREDERICA MORRO, only child of August and Sarah Morro, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family and of Mrs. Harnett, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 141 East 31st-st.

PURDY.—Killed at [illegible] Hudson, on Friday, June 26, Capt. CHARLES ROBERT[illegible] PURDY, eldest son of the late Samuel G. Purdy, of [illegible]ty.

TALMAGE.—At East [illegible]pton, on Friday, Aug. 7, while bathing, JAMES R[illegible] Daniel and Hannah Talmage, of Bound Brook, N. J.

TALMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 8, CATHARINE ANN, only daughter of Charles and Catharine Ann Talman, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 344 Pacific-st.

WILLETT.—At Chatham, Mass., on Friday evening, Aug. 7, ARTHUR BRONSON, son of Rev. Marinus and Elizabeth Anna Willett, aged 7 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st., near 2d-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 421.—Aug. 8, 1863.
35, 47, 74, 3, 51, 11, 30, 29, 71, 20, 1, 9, 31, 54.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 422.—Aug. 8, 1863.
35, 60, 33, 55, 47, 3, 56, 59, 36, 29, 62, 44.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

A CARD.—The subscriber desires to have associated with him, in the charge of St. Luke's Hospital, a gentleman of mature years, of education, activity and business abilities, and of cordial sympathy with the Christian character of the Institution. He would have the chief care and management of the secular affairs of the house, cooperating with the Sisters of the Hospital in charge of the several wards. Decided preference will be given to a gentleman of medical practice and experience. The salary, in addition to the living and accommodations in the house, will be liberal. The subscriber will be happy to hear in writing, and as confidentially as may be desired, from any one possessing the above qualifications, who may be disposed to think of the situation, which, it may here be added, is designed ultimately to be an independent one, as that of Warden of the Hospital. References must be to persons of respectability in this City.

With the approbation of the Board of Managers,
W. A. MUHLENBERG,
St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8.

ARMY AND NAVY SIGNAL FIELD GLASSES,

of superior power and clearness, introduced and adopted in the U. S. A.

Rock Crystals, free from all imperfections, manufactured and for sale, exclusively by
BERKEL BROTHERS, Opticians,
No. 199 Broadway.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE of the City and County of New-York will hold a regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, at 8 o'clock, at their Headquarters, No 161 8th-av., corner 18th-st. Arrangements for the election of Delegates to the State Convention and other important business will come before the meeting.

IRA O. MILLER, President.
WASHINGTON MULLIN, Secretary.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by contipual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 389 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

DEVLIN & CO.

In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of

20 PER CENT

In the price of all SUMMER GOODS.

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Near corner of Fulton.)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

BABYLON IS FALLEN

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.—THE FIFTH REGIMENT New-York Volunteers are paying $4 to any citizen who brings a recruit to this regiment. Two dollars are paid to the Adjutant when the recruit is mustered. Officers of returned regiments, who can furnish thirty men who have seen service, can be commissioned at once, by calling on CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Col. Fifth New-York Vols.

A. FERGUSON, Adjutant.
Headquarters, No. 744 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW BOOK!
SIGHTS A-FOOT!
SIGHTS A-FOOT!
BY WILKIE COLLINS.

A second edition of this great book by Wilkie Collins, is published and for sale this day by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere, complete in one large octavo volume, price Fifty Cents a copy. It is published and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent everywhere free of postage on receipt of price.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what metal calf medical men are worshiping, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

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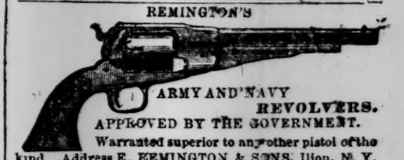
ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1832. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 309, 511 and 756 Broadway.
And corner 17

BURNING OF THE STEAMER RUTH.

Further Particulars of the Disaster.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Taking the steamer *Nevada*, several paymasters and their clerks, Capt. PEGRAM and Mr. OGLESBY, clerk of the *Ruth*, went down this morning to where the destruction of the steamer *Ruth* took place last night. Nothing was discovered of any importance. Pieces of the wreck were lying near the Missouri shore, two or three miles below the point where the *Ruth* was first run aground, surrounded by dead mules and cattle yet fastened to the machinery, but no human bodies were discovered in the vicinity and no news of any could be obtained from residents along the shore. On the return trip they were hailed just above Island No. 1, and told that three or four soldiers had gone up to Cairo upon the Kentucky shore, having been saved from the wreck, but thus far none have reported here. Since my first dispatch I have been able to gather the following particulars of the dreadful affair:

The fire was first seen near the carpenter's shop, left of the wheelhouse, under the ladies' cabin, when the boat was just below Norfolk Landing, below Island No. 9. The fire came from aft forward almost like a flash, and before anything could be done the steamer was enveloped in flames.

The steamer's pump, furnished with excellent hose, was at once applied by the mate, but to no effect. Nothing could subdue such a sheet of flame. The boat was, as before stated, headed immediately to the shore, and with a full head of steam, ran upon the beach with such force that some thirty feet of her model was left impressed in the solid clay of the shore. Both wheels were moving when she struck, and had they both continued to revolve all on board might have got off; but the bank was very steep, and nothing to tie to, and one wheel suddenly ceased to revolve, remaining stationary hardly one minute. All who escaped did so during these few seconds. The other wheel continued in motion, and turned the remaining part of the vessel into the river.

Maj. BRINTON, Paymaster in charge of moneys to pay GRANT's army, was standing upon the upper deck, leaning over the bulwarks, when a shock came behind him and sent him headlong overboard, and, after striking upon the lower guards and hitting one man and knocking him over, the Major fell into the water near the wheelhouse, and was severely hurt and somewhat bruised about the head, but he finally made his escape. Had he not been thus knocked overboard by the shock, he would not have had time to get off, as he had no idea but that the boat would stick upon the shore. His clerk, H. S. GODDARD, was also fortunate enough to escape. In the rush of getting ashore some persons fell into the river, but it is believed none were drowned then. A corporal, having in charge five privates, jumped ashore with his men, but stepping down the steep bank he unfortunately went under the heavy staging which had been pushed out to facilitate the escape to shore, and as the boat swung out the stage fell off, and crushed three to death. The remainder who were so unfortunate as to fall in getting ashore seemed to be terror-stricken, and lost all presence of mind. Captain PEGRAM shouted to them to launch another stage, by which they could all have been saved; for if the stage had not reached shore they could have clung to it in the water until assistance could have reached them, but although they were standing on the stage and around it no effort was made to shove it overboard. An old river man who was still on board, tried by every means to induce them to do so, but all his efforts failed. He then jumped overboard and saved himself by swimming ashore. It is thought all who remained on board were lost, with one or two exceptions. This number has been variously estimated at from 26 to 60, but the most reliable authority seems to be that which places it at 30. Paymaster W. H. JAMESON was among those left on board when the steamer was enveloped in flames, but he threw his trunk overboard and jumped in after it, he succeeded, by its raft-like assistance, in gaining the shore. His clerk, Mr. H. G. LAMPSON, could not swim, and his chief provided him with a shutter and assisted him to leave the boat, but as Mr. LAMPSON has not since been heard of, it is supposed he is lost.

Mr. J. G. GRAVES and Mr. W. H. LOOMIS, Paymasters' Clerks, went down along the river bank in search of some kind of water craft with which to take the unfortunate people from the burning wreck, but finding nothing except an old rotten dugout, they risked themselves in it, hoping something might be done even with this. They immediately paddled to the stern of the boat, but found no one, and could hear and see no one upon the wreck.

Eight Paymasters were on board, and had in charge collectively $2,000,000. The whole of this money was lost.

The following is a list of the Paymasters and their Clerks:

Maj. N. S. Brinton, Clerk, H. J. Godard. Maj. W. F. Mendenhall; Clerk, John L. Ford. Maj. W. W. Wylie; Clerk, P. Graves. Maj. Josiah Siden, Clerk, S. H. Morton, missing. Maj. J. W. Bugeaia, Clerk, W. W. Lovines. Maj. W. H. Jameson, side of his head scratched badly; Clerk, S. G. Lampoon, missing. Maj. M. Humphrey; Clerk, H. C. Fletcher. Maj. T. D. Greenwalth, missing; his Clerk, Mr. Fisher, is also missing. Mr. Frank Oglesby, Assistant clerk of the *Ruth*, and son of Capt. C. B. Oglesby, is among the missing; two negro deck passengers, one negro woman, a cabin passenger, and one chambermaid are among the lost, but as the books and papers of the boat were all lost, we could not get the names of the rest of the unfortunates, who are no doubt burned or drowned, as they would jump into the river rather than be burned. No white women or children are known to be lost.

Inspection of Government Arms.

We are informed by Lieut.-Col. HAGNER that some inaccuracies, which should be corrected, found their way into an article we recently published regarding the "Inspection of Government Arms."

The details of inspection there given relate exclusively to the inspection of contract small arms, the branch under charge of the officer named in the article. Besides this branch, there are many others of equal or superior importance, all necessary to supply an army with the necessary munitions of war, and each under the charge of skillful and accomplished officers of the Ordnance Department.

The U. S. Government Armory, at Springfield, Mass., under the command of Major DYER, furnishes all the small arms of that celebrated stamp, and the manifold details of their manufacture and inspection, with all the responsibilities of that *noble* Armory, are under Major DYER's sole charge.

The immense numbers of foreign arms and all other ordnance stores obtained in this and other cities, through the Purchasing Depot of the Ordnance Department, are ordered and purchased by Capt. S. CRISPIN, in charge of the Depot, and he has the sole responsibility of this extensive service, as well as the charge of large shops for the repair of old arms.

All the products of our many Founderies—including cannon of all calibres, shot and shell—are inspected and received by Major RODMAN, Inspector of Founderies, (or officers under his instructions,) who has also command of one of our extensive Arsenals producing gun carriages, fixed ammunition and other stores.

Besides the above, every arsenal in the country has its special Commandant, responsible for the manufacture and purchase of ammunition, stores and material, demanding of him incessant thought and occupation, and permitting no one of the Officers of the Ordnance to be behind another in devotion to duty and unremitting efforts to meet the requirements of our numerous and wide-spread armies.

Having thus manufactured or purchased and inspected, through his subordinates, all the numberless items embraced in the designation of "munitions of war," their economical and timely distribution to the hands that use them, the ceaseless supervision required to provide the best, and foresight to make the provision sufficient, and to enforce a proper accountability from the officers receiving them, demand of the Chief of Ordnance and the assistants in his office, care, labor and anxious thought, such as patriotism and unflagging zeal only can give.

FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.—It has been discovered that extensive frauds have been perpetrated upon the Government in this city and elsewhere, by men pretending to be army officers, and presenting forged pay-rolls at the offices of different paymasters. One individual, representing himself as a Major in the volunteer service, is alleged to have obtained over $700 from a paymaster in this city, and a considerable sum from a paymaster in Harrisburgh, and one in Baltimore and New-York. Something wrong was suspected after the payment of the money in New-York, and measures were taken to have the person arrested, which was done. It is known that others have been committing similar frauds, and that the Government has been swindled out of many thousands of dollars in that way. Beside the forged pay-roll, a fictitious leave of absence is presented by the swindler.—*Phila. Ledger, Aug. 8.*

A COMPANY SUED FOR ONE CENT.—A few days since, a suit was instituted before an Alderman in this city for the recovery of one cent. The circumstances were as follows: A gentleman was riding in one of the Darby passenger cars, and the fare to be paid was four cents. He handed the conductor a five-cent note, and the conductor informed him that he had no cent to give, and requested the passenger to take the note back and give him (the conductor) four cents. The passenger refused to take the note back or hand over the pennies. The conductor then put the money in his pocket, and the next day the passenger sued the Company for the one cent due him, and the Alderman decided that he was entitled to it. The President of the Company paid the cent and costs.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 8.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 18,333 bbls. Flour, 149 bbls. and 1,107 bags Corn Meal, 37,517 bushels Wheat, 27,215 bushels Corn, 541 pkgs. Provisions, and 815 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., including Pots at $6 87½, and Pearls at $8 87½ @ 9 00 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 910 bbls., including 818 bbls. Pots and 92 bbls. Pearls.

[illegible] our last, 1,300 bales. Sales [illegible]

FISH—Dry Cod have been in light supply and in request at $5 50@$6, chiefly within the range, $ bbl. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is [illegible] rather, although unseasonably dense dealers. Sales, since our last, 14,200 bbls., including [illegible] per some State and Western, at $5 60@$6 00; poor to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 60, chiefly at $5 @$5 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 05 @ $4 80
Extra State	4 90 @ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 90 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio round hoop, ship'g brands	5 30 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 55 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 8 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last, 1,250 bbls., at $5 90@$6 70 for poor to good superfine; $6 75@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is a shade cheaper. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $5@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet, at $2 90@$4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine. ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, at slightly reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 131,000 bushels, including Winter Western, at $1 35@$1 38; Amber Western, at $1 28@$1 31; Red do., at $1 20@$1 27½; Amber Green Bay, at $1 28; Amber Iowa, at $1 22@$1 27½; Milwaukee Club, at $1 07@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1@$1 16, ₱ bushel. Corn is unaltered. Sales have been reported to-day of 60,000 bushels, at 68c. for sound Mixed Western; 66½c.@67½c. for unsound do.; 72c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 72c.@73c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 83c.@92c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 8,500 bushels. Oats are in more request, including Canada, at 52c.@60c.; Western, at 62c.@66c.; State, at 68c.@70c., ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale has been in good request to-day, at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet yet steady at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Moderate receipts and sales have been reported, during the past week, at about previous prices. Week's receipts, 39,163 bales; sales, 44,000 bales; the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDENEYER, 11,500 Buenos Ayres, 20@24 lbs., 25c.@25½c. cash, usual selection; 10,500 Montevideo, 20½@21½ lbs., 25c. cash, usual selection; 7,500 Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 25c., 6 mos, usual selection; 500 California, 22 lbs., on private terms; 900 Matamoras, 22@23 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Aspinwall, 18@20 lbs., 22½c.@23c. cash, usual selection; 1,000 Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., on private terms; 600 Savanilla, 25 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Maracaibo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 800 Port au Piatt, 17 lbs., on private terms; 6,500 Wet Salted California, 55 lbs., on private terms; 1,400 City Slaughter, 72 lbs., 9¼c.@9½c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 300 Western Slaughter, 65 lbs., 9¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 401,300 dry Hides, 5,900 wet-salted Hides, and 100 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Has been quiet here. The Philadelphia *North American* says: "Most of the makers of Pig Iron are sold up, and the holders are firm in their views, with some little selling at $30@$35 for Anthracite, which are the asking rates for the three Nos., the latter for good No. 1—four months. Scotch Pig is held at $35 ₱ ton. For manufactured, the demand is mostly confined to rails which are wanted at full prices, the mills generally being full of orders."

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HELL & Co. notice thus: "Prior to the National Thanksgiving, the market for Hemlock Sole was comparatively active, and the business done was to a fair extent, but toward the close of the week fewer buyers have been in the Swamp, and there is a diminution in the demand. Quotations are without material change, though most of the trade hold their stocks with increased firmness, and are looking for an active trade throughout the balance of the month. For plump overweights, of good quality, comparatively higher rates can be obtained, the article continuing very scarce and wanted. The receipts from the tanneries have been only moderate, and the stock at the close is about the same as last week. Oak tanned Sole is in moderate request, and with a continued light supply on hand, prices are firm. Rough Upper is but little inquired for. The stock is meagre, and prices nominally unchanged."

LATHS—Eastern have been in less request, at $1 35 @ $1 40 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Has been in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

OILS—Were in very slack request, at drooping prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and sales have been made of 1,550 bbls., in lots, at $11 37½ @$11 50 for Old Mess; $12 87½ @$13 12½ for New Mess, $10 50@$10 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is very quiet at 6c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is doing better to-day; sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls., at $13 50 @ $15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 17c. @17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c. @21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues very quiet at 8c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to day, 500 bags East India at $7 12½ @$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive, owing to the firmness of holders. Goat have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 25,000 Matamoras and 10,000 Tampico on private terms, but supposed at a reduction from late asking rates.

SUGARS—Have been more freely dealt in, sales having been made of 2,450 hhds., including Porto Rico at 11¼c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@10¾c.; with 1,500 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 105,000 lbs. at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to day, 1,400 bbls., in lots, at 45¼c.@45½c. free, and 26c. in bond, ₱ gal.

WOOL—The Boston auction sale, last Tuesday, checked business here materially. Prices have been depressed. The sales included 75,000 lbs. Domestic fleece at 65c.@72½c.; 15,000 lbs. Washed Canada Fleece at 60c.; 20,000 lbs. French at 35c.; 100 bales Cape at 32c.@36c., mainly at 32c.; 300 bales Donskoi, part at 41c., and 250 bales other foreign on private terms. An auction sale is announced for next Wednesday. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "The principal feature of the market during the past week has been the large public sale of Cape and California Wools, by HORATIO HARRIS & Co., which took place last Tuesday. There was a large company in attendance both of dealers and consumers, representing most of our Eastern cities and manufacturing corporations, and after the first few lots had been disposed of, the bidding and competition for the Cape Wool became quite spirited, and very full prices were realized, considering the reduced rates at which the Fall importations of foreign Wool are likely to come forward. It is understood that, with the exception of a few unimportant lots of African, Crimean and Mexican, &c., passed, the offerings were all sold to *bona fide* purchasers. They comprised 944 bales Cape, mostly of fair but not extra quality, taken at a range of 25c.@38¾c.—average 31¾c.—and some 500 bales California, mostly Fall clip and poor quality at that, at a range of 22c.@39c., the latter figure for a choice lot of Spring clip—average about 28c. Terms cash, or four months' interest added. The Cape Wool was such as meets the present demand for consumption, and therefore sold well. But the California was suitable only for coarse army fabrics, which are not wanted, and hence sold very low. The private sales for the week foot up some 260,000 lbs. domestic, at a range of 65c.@75c. for fleece, and 70c @85c. for pulled No. 1, super and extra. Included in this aggregate are 35,000 lbs. new Michigan fleece at 70c.. a lot of New-York State at 68c., and 16,000 lbs. Oregon Spring clip at 52c. In Canada new clip there has been considerable movement, including 20,000 lbs. ordinary at 60c., several lots medium at 62c.@65c., and 50,000 lbs. long-staple combing at 70c.@72½c. In foreign the transactions have been unimportant, aside from auction sale. The stocks of Cape and Mestiza have been lately much reduced; while those of medium and coarse foreign wools are in excess of demand and very dull of sale."

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet. For Liverpool, the engagements included 15,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 8d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; and 3,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ₱ ton. For London—600 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake, at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 250 tons Oil Cake, in bags, at 22s. 6d ₱ ton, and 90 bales Rags, at ¼d. ₱ lb. For Rotterdam—20 tons Heavy Goods, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Antwerp—70 bbls. Ashes, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Prussian bark, 395 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres and back, $8,000, half Gold; a bark, 556 tons, now at Bangor, thence to Buenos Ayres, privilege Montevideo, $1,750 in Gold; one, 370 tons, from Philadelphia to Cape Haytien, Coal, $7 50; a Danish bark, 249 tons, to St. Thomas, 80c.@90c. for dry and wet bbls., and 16c. ₱ foot; a British brig, 250 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; a Chilian bark, 586 tons, from Xibara to Valparaiso, cargo Tobacco; a British brig, 233 tons, hence to Cadiz, Light Pipa and Light Hhd. Staves; a Brazilian brig, 209 tons, to St. Martha, Savanilla, &c., and back; a brig to Matanzas, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Aug. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14.	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15.	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19.	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22.	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26.	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28.	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2.	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5.	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19.	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	July 28.	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30.	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5.	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8.	Liverpool	Boston.
Tentonia	Aug. 11.	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12.	Liverpool	New York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Corynna	Aug. 19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Aug. 23.	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug. 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Aug. 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Aug. 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2.	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Madison	Aug. 10.	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 37 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.
There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:
Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Messrs. NOYES, No. 1,017 Broadway (Madison-square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In New York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Manin Bros. *In Phila.*—Prof. Coppee, Pa. University. *In E. E. Chase. In Boston*—Revs. Rufus Ellis, Wm. Parkman. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edwd B. Hall, D. D., Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Baltim*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.
☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y. Opens Sept. 23. Spacious building, well furnished, excellent table and healthy location. Instruction by able teachers at all masters, in all the departments proper to female education. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

ALL PUPILS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS in August, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 659 Broadway, can secure good situations in stores, offices or banks. They become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Gentlemen or ladies can secure private rooms.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 11 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for Boys, White Plains, New-York. Classical, Commercial and Military.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., W. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMÉE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures, pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. S'adresser à Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 149 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
School Properties are sold and rented.
Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.
Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.
REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, LADY FAMILIAR with object teaching; a Swiss or French gentleman for military drill; Prof. music for young ladies' school in N. England; highly accomplished French lady in first-class school in City—salary $1,000 for four hours per day; West Point graduate for military school, salary *very liberal*; lady for French and music; Methodist lady for Female College—she must teach French and music; gentleman for classics near City; Prof. music for Ohio, and one for Penna.; French lady for Michigan. Also, several other teachers wanted.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—N. B.: *School-Officers, Principals* and *Parents* can hear of well-qualified *Teachers, Tutors* and *Governesses*, by stating qualifications required, duties and salary. Address all communications to the EDUCATIONAL LETTER BOX, 713 Broadway, N. Y.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, by a graduate of Yale College, who has had three years' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a natural mathematician, and a sound disciplinarian. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address X. Y. Z., Norwich, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER—WANTED, by a widow with no care, a Protestant, a situation as cook or housekeeper; is in a hotel or boarding-house; country preferred; she is fully capable of taking the full charge of a large place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Call or address.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a most faithful and highly recommended girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; is a trusty and valuable servant, with reference to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG Woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or do the housework of a small family; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced person in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has the best City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st, near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as cook washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 218 Thompson-st., next door to the candy store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERienced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, game and fancy dishes; wages, $9 to $10; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—SITUation wanted, in a private family, for a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; can give first-class City references as to capability and integrity; can be seen by applying to J. C. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to do general housework; is a good bread, pie and biscuit baker; has good reference. Apply at No. 318 4th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; or as dairymaid and laundress; wages $5. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED Scotch Protestant woman wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 27th-st., to go to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (59th edition, 440 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of Dr. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; B. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, [up stairs,] New-York, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 49 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent, being man, sure you subject to the soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York Office. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possess ing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The Office is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Proceed of WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Dua e-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 49 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail. cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved, lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 50½ and 51½, in block No. 178, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 28, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 4, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend. TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. JOHN MCCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 25th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 24 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches; to be composed of two separate sheels of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriages, and stoppers, and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9½ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed, on board and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.

The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

SCOW WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for building a Scow capable of carrying a 15-inch gun, and must be delivered at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.

Plans can be seen at this office, or at the Inspection of Ordnance at the Navy-yard.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1-63. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful a preciation of by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, June 25, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1863, by the decease of Edmund B. Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them at the office, No. 331 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York, or their Brewing Establishment at Albany.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business at the City of Albany and at their principal depots in New-York and Boston, under the firm-name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & SONS.

JOHN TAYLOR, JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, WM. H. TAYLOR.

ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863—No. 22 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business. The business of the new firm will be conducted at the office so long occupied by the undersigned. JAMES H. STEBBINS. JOHN BLOODGOOD.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm. CAMMANN & CO.

AUG. 1, 1863

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.

WILLARD HAWES AND OTHERS *against* JOHN R. GRAHAM AND OTHERS.

In pursuance of a decretal order made in this action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1863, I will expose for sale, in one lot, through Messrs. PELLS & CO., Auctioneers, at No. 340 Front-st, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, one ten foot veneer cutting machine and the fixtures appertaining thereto, consisting of two knives, twenty-four screws, three wrenches, grinding apparatus, one crane with hoisting apparatus complete, and the patterns by which said veneer cutting machine was made and extended from eight to ten feet.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1863.

JAS. BRUCE, Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT animal, late the property of a Staff officer. Can be seen by applying to A. R. B. MOSES, No. 62 Beaver-st.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf.....No. 318.....$87,980 83 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf.....No. 1,022.....250,102 41 } Co., Trustees.
Ctf.....No. 416.....5,624 03 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf.....No. 1,023.....8,827 50 } Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $80 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.—AMERICAN, Continental, Goodhue, Lorillard, North American, Resolute, Republic, Security and Washington Fire Insurance Scrip wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the earnings thereof, and the dividend on the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be paya by the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board, N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive. CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 393 Canal-st. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, August 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax. WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,976	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class.....$90 }
Second-class.....50 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class.....35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COOK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'sy, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'sy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship HIBERNIA

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$125
Second Cabin.....80
Steerage.....25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer AMERICA, Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $90 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....Aug. 15
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....Aug. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this Company, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at an early hour, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK, of this Company, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12. Has splendid accommodation for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commanders, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 12th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the Scotia, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail 26th August.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Affairs in New-Orleans—Unjust Strictures on the Army of the Gulf—Remarkable Funerals—A Memorable Trip—Baton Rouge—Port Hudson—Review of the Ground—Mouth of the Red River—Natchez—The City Barricaded and in Great Excitement—A Visit to the Neighborhood—Tone of Feeling—New Postal Communication—The Rebels Dispersed—Brilliant Cavalry Exploit—Arrival at Vicksburgh.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD TRANSPORT STEAMER CRESCENT, BETWEEN PORT HUDSON AND NATCHEZ, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

Availing myself of the kind permission of Gen. BANKS to accompany him on a trip to Vicksburgh, I find myself on board this beautiful vessel, steaming gally up the river, and enjoying one of the most delightful and interesting excursions I ever witnessed, and the details of which I will give you presently.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Before doing so it is necessary to take up the thread of events in New-Orleans, from where I left it in my last, which was dispatched to you by the *Morning Star* on the morning of Saturday, 25th.

From that time to the hour of my leaving, nothing of any local importance had occurred. Everything remains perfectly quiet, not only in New-Orleans, but in the whole district between it and Brashear City, of which—as I told you—we are again in undisturbed possession. Our vessels run up and down the river with perfect impunity—the roving bands of the enemy having left for unknown parts; and so all the stupid predictions with which a certain class of newspaper writers have been trying to frighten the North, as to the whole of Gen. BANKS' victories being undone, and this country relapsing into the hands of the enemy, prove to have been the most unmitigated "bosh."

INJUSTICE TO THE ARMY OF THE GULF.

While on this subject, I cannot—in common justice to the Commander of this Department and his brave army, to whom the country owes so much, and of whose deeds I have been, to a large extent, an *eye-witness*—allow certain strictures and insinuations I have seen against them to pass uncontradicted.

In the New-Orleans correspondence of the New-York *Herald*—and its issue of July 19—occur the following offensive passages—among many others—which have created the greatest disgust and indignation among the army; indeed it was an officer of high standing who first drew my attention to them.

"The rebels of New-Orleans—and their name is legion—have really expected JACK MAGRUDER to dine in their city in the course of a few days, as he promised shortly after Brashear City was taken; and I must confess it looked very much as if he intended to try it on. The danger, however, is now all over, *thanks to Gen. Grant and the officers and men of his army*,—and we can now feel that New-Orleans is forever under our control without fear of further molestation."

When the news came of the actual surrender of Port Hudson, the opening phrase of the same correspondent's letter is: "As I supposed would be the case when I heard that Vicksburgh had fallen, Port Hudson has surrendered."

Elsewhere he says:

"The articles of capitulation and correspondence between GARDNER and BANKS, relative to the surrender of Port Hudson are to go forward to the War Department by the steamer to-morrow. They will not be made public here. I have heard enough, however, to know that Gen. GARDNER surrendered *only for the reason that Vicksburgh had fallen*, not deeming it of any advantage to his cause to longer retain possession of Port Hudson. All this confirms what I have before asserted—*that Gen. Gardner could not be made to surrender unless Gen. Pemberton first determined to do so.*"

Now had this writer, instead of sitting quietly in the St. Charles Hotel at New-Orleans, and collecting and publishing all the idle rumors that float about its rotunda—(nearly all of secesh origin)—been at Port Hudson to use his own senses, he must have seen the monstrous injustice of these allegations. He would have learned from the magnificent approaches our engineers had made to the works of the doomed enemy, and the terrific armament that Gen. ARNOLD had brought to bear upon them, that the next assault *must* have given us Port Hudson; and that Gen. BANKS' not going to extremities sooner, was simply from a merciful desire to save unnecessary effusion of blood; hoping that the straits to which he had so skillfully driven them would make them surrender without fighting.

That he succeeded in this latter idea is proved by Gen. GARDNER'S own confession. "Vicksburgh," he said, "made only three days difference to him." *At the end of that time he intended to surrender at any rate*, being utterly unable to hold out longer; and any serious demonstration on our part, during these three days, would have brought forth a flag of truce. Port Hudson, therefore, was doomed to fall *just when it did, whether Vicksburgh had fallen or not.* This is historic truth, and there is no controverting it. Gen. GRANT'S laurels are too abundant, fresh, and green, to require any addition from those pilfered, by mean hands, from the brows of his equally deserving brothers in arms.

REMARKABLE FUNERALS.

A most extraordinary funeral—considering time, place, and circumstances, took place in New-Orleans, on Tuesday the 28th. It was that of Capt. JOHN CROWDER, of the First Louisiana (colored) regiment, who gallantly lost his life at Port Hudson on the 27th May. A large and very respectabbie party of his friends—to the number of about 200—met at his home in Valere-street, when the Rev. Dr. BACON, of Christ Church, went through the painful ceremonies. The procession, consisting of a military escort of colored soldiers, and a long concourse of carriages and people on foot, then went down Canal-street to Rampart, then up Rampart-street (past the house in which Gens. GARDNER and BEALE are confined, and to whom the spectacle was doubtless suggested,) and then on to the Protestant Cemetery, where the body was interred with full military honors, and a salute fired over his grave. The coffin was wrapped up in the American flag.

The next day—Wednesday, 29th—just as I was hurrying to my boat—another funeral, that of the brave Capt. CAILLOUX, another colored hero who fell in the thick of the fight on the 27th of May, at Port Hudson, was passing the St. Charles Hotel, with a cortège even more imposing than the other. A vast concourse of people, amounting to thousands, had come out to see itt

What a strange spectacle it seemed, as I watched the mournful procession moving with the greatest order and decorum, along the principal street of *New-Orleans*, to muffled drums! How strange to remember that while in the North—in the great City of *New-York*—murderous villains were putting this same race to death, for merely breathing the air that the Almighty gave them—in a *Southern* city like this we should be gazing upon black warriors going to their long rest with all the honors of a soldier!

OUR TRIP.

It was at 5 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 29th, that I found myself on board the *Crescent*, Capt. D. D. LATHAM, with a large and very distinguished party; but it was not until 8 o'clock that she was fairly off.

We had on board the following:

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks; Col. Holabird, Chief Quartermaster; Col. Beckwith, Chief Commissary; Maj. Houston, Chief Engineer; Capt. R. F. Dunham, A. D. C.; Capt. Woodruff, Commissary, all of Gen. Banks' Staff; Maj.-Gen. Franklin; Capt. Franklin, Lieut. Hassler, of Gen. Franklin's Staff; Brig.-Gen. Stone, Brig.-Gen. Bowen, Provost-Marshal-General; Brig.-Gen. Weitzel; Col. Regan, Col. Markland, of Gen. Grant's Staff, (accompanied by Mrs. Markland;) Capt. Morraveaux, of the French man-of-war *Tisiphone*; Mr. Copell, British Consul, New-Orleans; Mr. Jacob Barker, Banker, New-Orleans; Mr. Hahn, M. C. for New-Orleans; Maj. Plumby; Lieut.-Col. Pinnes, Medical Department; Col. Godwing, Third division, Nineteenth army corps; Capt. Shaw, of Maj.-Gen. Augur's Staff; Lieut. Hale, of the same; Capt. Bowles, of Gen. Sherman's Staff; Capt. Dwight, Capt. Hoyt, Commissary Department; Mr. A. C. Hills, editor New-Orleans *Era*.

Never was a pleasanter party brought together, and whatever affairs of importance might have been involved in the trip, to us few outsiders it appeared nothing but a glorious picnic, in which we should have a chance of going over our dearly-purchased battle-grounds, seeing the broad Mississippi once more open to us, and witnessing the joyous meeting of those two great commanders, who, as they proudly cast their eyes north and south from the heights of Vicksburgh, could congratulate themselves that they had, unitedly, dealt the most crushing blow this rebellion has yet received, and opened that mighty river to the commerce of the world. The occasion was grand, the party the most agreeable that could have been got together, and the weather lovely. No wonder, therefore, if we all felt happy as, in the brightest of moonlights, we sat on the deck and watched the *Crescent* plow her swift way through the silvery waters, but so lately polluted by rebel sway.

BATON ROUGE.

We arrived at Baton Rouge at 9½ A. M. this morning, and at once proceeded on foot to take a look at the magnificent fortifications, in which Gen. FRANKLIN seemed much interested; and of which Major HOUSTON gave full explanations, as they were constructed under his supervision. They are justly pronounced among the most splendid constructions of the kind in the United States. I could not help thinking of my poor friend Major HAFFKILL—now gone to his glorious rest—who had taken so prominent a part in the arrangement and erection of the works we were so much admiring.

At Baton Rouge we found the fortifications completely manned by colored troops; a more orderly, stalwart, efficient and well-drilled set of men it would be difficult to meet.

One evening a body of their infantry was so posted as to receive Gen. BANKS with due honors; and, after we returned from the fortifications, they were put to light artillery practice. To see the precision, exactness, and Frenchified elegance with which each man went through his manœuvres, the evident *pride* he seemed to take in his work, elicited praise from every officer who witnessed it. I was sitting by Gen. WEITZEL'S side, and heard him say that nothing could be better; and WEITZEL is a soldier if there is one living.

Having seen all we desired to of Baton Rouge, we regained the vessel, and were off again at 11½ o'clock; our gallant defenders of the forts giving the General a parting salute of — guns, that echoed grandly up and down the river.

PORT HUDSON.

At 2 P. M. we came up to the grand and imposing bluffs of Port Hudson, and there found a whole fleet of some thirteen vessels, containing the division of Gen. HERRON, of GRANT'S army—whither bound or on what object is more than I can tell you; but gladdening enough to our eyes, I assure you. How different a place this seemed when, only a very few weeks ago, I went across the river at this same point, in company with Gen. STONE, crept cautiously along the levee on the other side, and literally *stole* a view of the place, with its grim portholes threatening death!

Now we were masters—the lately frowning bluffs seemed to be laughing to us in the bright sunshine—all that life and activity belonged to us, and the objects moving above were friends ready to greet us with open arms. It is worth months of apprehension, danger and privations to experience such a delicious revulsion of feeling.

Descending from the vessel and mounting the steep declivity, where again a splendid body of colored troops met the General in truly regal style, we found some twenty or thirty saddled horses and vehicles all waiting for us. Jumping each one into the first saddle at hand, away we went up the cliffs and right in among the works.

Much as I had seen of them before, my trip to-day gave me a far better view than I had even had before; for I had more leisure than in the hurry of jotting down first impressions.

I took another and fuller view of the terrific battle-ground where Col. NELSON'S colored regiment fought with such terrific bravery, and, although the five or six feet depth of water through which they had to wade before reaching those almost perpendicular bluffs, is now dried up, there is enough left to make one wonder how anything in human shape could have undertaken such a task. Yet those men, whose race are only fit to be butchered by New-York ruffians, went at it *six different times!*

At another time we came upon the scene of WEITZEL'S grand attack; saw where he landed his daring troops and held them to the last; and from the nature of the ground inside, I could not help thinking—as WEITZEL himself always believed—that had we only known how near we were to success, we could have gone in with proper support.

Again we saw AUGUR'S battle-field—and, just beyond, the old wood where we lay so long encamped, and which I longed to revisit, but time did not allow. The rebel defences are, as I had seen them, only strengthened; while our approaches, upon which so much labor was bestowed, have all necessarily been destroyed, and are now merely things of memory.

The rebel guns have all been stacked in order, forming a perfect park of artillery—but many of them bearing but too plainly the marks of our deadly fire. One or two looked as if our balls had gone fairly down the muzzles, and others were knocked and twisted in all imaginable shapes.

What the enemy called the "Priest's Cap" was the most extraordinary portion of their defence. Behind their earthworks they had planted a multitude of sharp-pointed stakes—about a foot apart and two feet high—leaning outward, and connected with twines; so that our men, in an assault, would be tripped up, and impale themselves on the sharp points.

But what most struck me—indeed, it must have done every one—was to see the whole place, apparently, left to the protection of our colored troops. Black sentinels pacing to and fro on the parapets, to guard them; black men guarding the shipping—black men watching over the hospitals containing the sick and wounded—both Unionists and rebels! It looked the very incarnation of retributive justice.

After riding along the whole length of the line—entering and standing upon the renowned citadel—and going many miles among broken ground, every square yard of which seemed to have a piece of shell, round shot, or some other proof of the iron hail that had fallen there, we returned to the vessel, and were off up river again at 6 P. M.

MOUTH OF THE RED RIVER.

At 11½ P. M. we got to the mouth of the Red River, where I am now writing this paragraph. Admiral PORTER'S flag-ship was there, and has just communicated with us; but at this late hour I have no means of ascertaining what, if anything, of importance there may be to send, as I hope to mail this very early to-morrow morning by a boat from Natchez.

NATCHEZ, Friday, July 31.

Finding no mail boat here, I have to keep my letter till we reach Vicksburgh, and, in the meantime, have the chance of writing a few words about this place.

We arrived here at about 7½ this morning, having passed Fort Adams without any symptom of molestation, which proves how idle the rumors were to which I alluded in my last. Indeed, so completely are we in possession of this river, all the way from New Orleans to this point, that we might just as well have been indulging in a pleasure trip up the Hudson.

The first hint we heard of anything contrary was on our arrival here. We had only just arrived when intelligence reached us from the shore that the enemy were in our immediate neighborhood. The long roll had beat at 7 o'clock this morning—(only half an hour before our arrival,) and our forces, consisting of infantry and artillery, had just gone out along the different avenues to the city; the Kingston and Woodville, Pine Ridge and Liberty roads. The enemy were supposed to be about 3,000 in number, mounted infantry, and some 500 regular cavalry. Who they are does not seem clear. Some thinking they may be a portion of KIRBY SMITH'S men, who have somehow got across the river higher up; but this seems very improbable, and the general impression is that it is a part of LOGAN'S nomadic tribe.

THE CITY IN GREAT EXCITEMENT.

As Gen. BANKS paid a visit to Gen. RANSOM, who is in command of the forces here, time was afforded us to gratify our curiosity in going over the town and neighborhood. The town is perched upon lofty and beautiful bluffs, not a particle of it being visible from the river, at its present low stage—unless the miserable shanties at the base, called Lower Natchez—so celebrated a few years ago as a nest of gamblers and cut-throats, who were ultimately cleaned out.

We found the city exhibiting abundant proofs of the truth of the story we had heard on our arrival, except that instead of seven miles out, the enemy were reported to be only two and a half miles. We found every store in the streets closely shut, sullen crowds of men collected at every street corner, and the streets, in every direction, barricaded with cotton bales and barrels and hogsheads filled with earth while cannon were placed ready to sweep every avenue leading into the town. The soldiers all seemed to expect and to be just in the humor for a "brush" before night.

A VISIT TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

By the politeness of Gen. RANSOM, horses were provided for all those who wished to ride out to visit the localities around; and after Gen. BANKS and his large and distinguished company had called upon Gen. RANSOM at headquarters, they all sallied forth to pay visits to the various plantations around. Nothing can surpass the beauty and elegance of many of these places, located in most exquisite scenery and surrounded by all the charms of luxury and refined ease. They called upon Mr. SURETTE, Dr. DUNCAN, and at the princely estate of Mr. MARSHALL; and at all of them received the most cordial welcome, and were regaled with fruit, wine, and every delicacy.

TONE OF FEELING.

While at Natchez, it was impossible not to mark the evident spirit of friendliness which greeted us, and which is so different from what we might be led to expect from the teachings of rebel leaders and their Northern sympathizers. The fact is, matters have gone so far now, that the people bordering the Mississippi River would be but too glad to see the old flag waving undisturbed forever, and commerce reuniting the bonds so rudely torn asunder by designing knaves and politicians.

In the city, it is true, there was a look of distrust and distance among the street population; but even one-half of this may be feigned. Until the last hope is destroyed of rebel influence *ever* returning, these people *dare* not confess what they feel in their hearts, and many a man now passing for an out-and-out rebel, is, at heart, but too anxious to see the old Union restored, without a vestige of Slavery remaining in it.

When we come among the upper classes, however, where animosity would be expected to be most bitter, we found the feeling still more remarkable. Not only at every house they visited, did Gen. BANKS and his party receive all that unbounded hospitality for which Southern character is so respected, but in passing among the various plantations, ladies on their piazzas actually waved handkerchiefs at them! The scenes and incidents now around us are of a character to warm the heart and nourish the hope of every true patriot in the land. They are of the deepest significance; and I am glad that among the party was the British Consul and the Captain of a French man-of-war, who would both do well to convey faithful impressions of these things to their respective governments.

Of one thing these planters complained bitterly, and that was against the infernal guerrillas who infest them and ruin their property. Their object is to destroy everything that can possibly fall into the hands of the "Yankees;" and if the owners refuse to destroy their cotton, the rascally guerrillas destroy their gins.

Surely some steps should be taken to protect the property of these gentlemen and their families, many of whom are true patriots at heart. It is true it may be difficult to tell the white sheep from the black, but there is a way of settling even that. Gen. BANKS, it seems to me, has hit upon the true and only way—the one he adopted in the Attakapas country. He took forcible possession of all the cotton and other produce he could find, giving the owner a receipt; if loyal, he would be repaid to the last cent; if a rebel, he is only too lucky to get off so easily.

The advantages of this system are manifest. Uncle Sam not only gets enough to make rebeldom pay for the expenses it is creating, but good men are thereby protected. No blame can accrue to them for what was forcibly taken away, and even if their affections toward our Government were not deeply rooted, the moment a planter thus finds himself in relation to it, self-interest alone compels him to be a firm defender of its success and prosperity.

Natchez being in Gen. GRANT'S Department, I know not what steps he may take in the matter; but when he and Gen. BANKS get consulting together, I have no doubt that their united ability, and the administrative talent for which the latter is so peculiarly remarkable, will devise some measure by which the long pent-up treasures of the Northwest will come pouring down to the mouth of the Mississippi. Many a good man will then have his possessions saved from ruin, and commerce once again unite the North and South in firm fraternal bonds.

NEW POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

One thing very observable already is the vast change which has taken place in all postal relations. It sounds queer in New-Orleans to hear newsboys crying in the streets, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis papers. Again, the Mississippi route will now become a channel of communication with the North, oftentimes more available to New-Orleans than by the sea. Col. MARKLAND, the indefatigable postal agent of the Government, is among our party, and is now busy maturing his plans. From what he tells me, I have no doubt that most of my New-Orleans letters will henceforth reach you by the Mississippi River. It is impossible to over-estimate the healing and beneficial effects of this one change alone.

THE REBELS DISPERSED.

Before leaving Natchez (6 P. M.) we have the gratification of knowing that the rebel demonstration of this morning has ended—as we all knew it would—in nothing.

It appears that Col. LOGAN—the same ubiquitous gentleman we used to have hanging about our rear at Port Hudson—came with about 1,500 men to within six miles of this place. He sent a small force forward to burn a bridge about three miles out, drove in our pickets, and burned the bridge—one easily repaired, and of no essential value. Gen. RANSOM at once reinforced his pickets with cavalry, drove the enemy twelve miles out; then, as a feint, fell back while he sent for reinforcements. The enemy, perhaps emboldened, sent another force, under a Major, to burn the remaining bridges; but, instead of succeeding, we made the whole batch of them—50 in number—prisoners, and brought them along. A detachment of five of our men captured fifteen of theirs, so that our Western boys here seem to make light of the kind of enemy they have to deal with. We had only one man wounded, and none killed.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY EXPLOIT.

I have received the following particulars of a brilliant little affair that has just occurred here. A cavalry expedition, under Major WORDEN, Fourteenth Wisconsin, Provost-Marshal of RANSOM'S Staff, which had been out five days, returned last night, after having traveled 140 miles. They burned 35 railroad cars and two locomotives on the Woodville and Bayou Sara Road—destroyed several hundred barrels of molasses and sugar, marked C. S. A., at Woodville, and burnt one of the largest woolen manufactories in the Southwest—costing, inclusive of machinery, over a million of dollars. They also took 35 prisoners—paroling a number of others who were sick—and captured over one hundred excellent horses and mules.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 1.

Here we are anchored safely at the renowned—and, until lately, "invincible"—City of Vicksburgh. The hero, Major-Gen. GRANT, has has just come on board and clasped the hand of his brother hero of the Mississippi. Soon, I hope, we shall be all on horseback riding over the fortifications and seeing all the things that have so long filled the world with absorbing interest. But I must close my too long epistle, as the mail-boat is just leaving.

NEMO.

SKEDADDLERS IN CANADA.—On Friday afternoon last, the steamer *Bay State* touched at Brockville, from Ogdensburgh, having on board some sixty or [illegible] skedaddlers and exiles, on the [illegible] soldiers jumped upon the wharf and exclaimed: "ABE LINCOLN may ——, I care nothing for him now." Some of the non-commissioned officers in charge did not relish this style of leave-taking, consequently followed the skedaddler, and did their best to get him to return to his duty. This he resolutely refused to do, when he was knocked down by a Corporal or Sergeant, and then seized for the purpose of being carried on board the steamer. This summary process, it appears, did not meet the approbation of several roughs around the wharf, who immediately fell foul of the American officers, and a regular free fight ensued. Several blows were dealt, and at last the Americans were glad to take refuge on the propeller—[illegible] the man knocked down, and also two others. The steamer had to leave without them.—*Brockville Recorder.*

"State Rights" Clubs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inasmuch as there appears to be a doubt entertained by some of your readers as to the existence in this City, at any time, of an organization having for its object resistance to the conscription, would it not be well to state some truths touching the question, which will have a tendency to set the point forever at rest and satisfy the incredulous.

A few days subsequent to the recent riots, one of your correspondents stated that an organization did exist in the City having that object. This statement is unfortunately true, and as certain of the City Press have attempted a denial of its truth, and as few of your correspondents have any personal knowledge on the subject, the subscriber proposes to offer some testimony as to the truth or falsity of such disputed statement.

Such testimony is also offered for the further reason that it is a matter of deep concern to all lovers of law and order, whether within this City or out of it, whether the statements of your correspondent are true: therefore it is here distinctly charged, upon the personal knowledge of the subscriber, that for two weeks prior to July 13, 1863, there existed in the Twentieth Ward of this City, an organization having the title of "State Rights Club," the sole object and purpose of which was, resistance to the conscription: that other societies or clubs, having the same object and end in view, did exist in this City at that time, your correspondent believes, basing such belief upon the statement of a prominent Secessionist, made at a regular meeting of the Club in the Twentieth Ward, in an address delivered before it about July 10, 1863. It was stated by a member of the Club at that meeting, that the object of the Society was to prevent the enforcement of the Conscription law. This Club was regularly organized, having a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a roll of the members was had present at each regular meeting, which contained the names of the "friends" of Gov. SEYMOUR in that Ward who became members of the Society and subscribed to its principles. It would not be amiss, perhaps, to recommend to Archbishop HUGHES a careful inspection of that roll of membership, should he desire to ascertain whether any of the "MEN" "called" rioters are members of his flock and entitled to his pontifical benedictions. At all events, ninety-five per cent. of the names on that roll are borne by natives and immediate descendants or natives of the Gem of the Sea.

At a regular meeting of this Club held about four days prior to the outbreak of the terrible four days' riot, addresses were delivered by three gentlemen of secession proclivities, who are well known to the public at large on account of their acts since the commencement of this rebellion. Besides the statement made by an officer of this society, as to the object of the organization, it was further stated that its purpose was to sustain the exercise of State rights in opposition to the alleged encroachment of the power of the General Government. The first speaker in his address advised his hearers to accumulate a fund with which to retain counsel to manage the first case in which an opportunity should be offered to contest before the Supreme Court the question of the constitutionality of the Conscription act. He said they should "appeal to GOV. SEYMOUR and to the Supreme Court for the preservation of their rights," and in the event that the Supreme Court declared the act to be constitutional, which he thought to be a very unlikely occurrence, and in the other event that they should be prevented by the military, or national authorities from bringing such case before the Court, or if a decision should be delayed until after the conscription was had, so there would be danger of losing their rights, *then to resist the conscription by force!*

This speaker told them that there were from 20,000 to 30,000 Democrats in the City with brawny arms, the bone and sinew of the land, who would make a bold stand, and rise up in their might, and defy the power of "that base tyrant, ABE LINCOLN;" and that when they did so arise "LINCOLN would not dare enforce the conscription"—"he hadn't men enough to do it." All of which was warmly applauded.

The second speaker at this meeting, who at present resides in that classic country spoken of in the "New Gospel of Peace" as being "called Jarzee, lying beyond the River Hutzoon, over against Mannatton," with more devilish cunning, and with no less atrocious intent, in a harangue exceeding in violence and in vituperation of the President and his Administration, any address the hearer ever listened to, took care to tell his audience in express terms to make only legal resistance to the conscription, and to do no act of violence, having in view the results of such teachings as the audience had listened to, knowing he was treading on dangerous ground, and fearing lest the strong arm of the law might lift and hold him dangling on no ground at all; or that by possibility himself and the conscription might be suspended at about the same time. It is a fair question for debate, whither this gentleman or the Conscription law should first be executed. He afterwards, with power and eloquence worthy of a better cause, so painted the "tyranny of the ape, LINCOLN, and his Administration, portrayed the agonizing separation of the conscript from his family, his sufferings and death unshriven and uncared for upon the battle-fields of this unholy war—the festering corps lying unburied where he fell and died in agony, and pictured in all its hideousness the suffering of the conscript's family, around the family hearthstone, through starvation, disease and death, or with home denied them by landlords who were able to purchase exemption, thrown into the streets to beg and die, until his hearers, borne beyond that point of excitement which finds vent in noisy outbursts and cheers, sat swaying to and fro, with ashen faces, trembling limbs and lips, and in a passion no language could express muttered beneath their breath terrible oaths and wild incoherent words, reading in each others flashing eyes determinations and purposes deep and dark as death. The scene was fearful! No description can do it justice. Can any one wonder that such teachings and such scenes were immediately followed by those four days of riot, pillage and bloodshed? That such instruction of ignorant minds should result in such fearful days of rapine, violence and murder? or that it was the incubator of those hellish designs so soon, and so terribly executed? Is it strange that our homes were sacked, that for a time the strong man dare not venture into the highway unarmed—that our wives and little ones crouched and trembled during long hours of terror behind the closed shutters, because no man's house, though it were his "castle," was a place of safety to him or his? Such and kindred teachings and addresses were the cause; have we not seen the effects? Apply a blazing torch to a powder magazine, nevertheless cooly conjure it not to explode, will not an explosion follow? What a damnable account these leaders will have to settle if all wrongs are finally righted! Mark this speaker, he comes with a burly form, not unknown in your vicinity, and carries his documentary evidence and dirty linen in a little black bag.

The members of this Club gloried in being called Copperheads, and applauded every mention of the name of Gov. SEYMOUR. A reporter for a city paper of the same snaky character attended this meeting, but he dare not report the speeches as delivered. It was a few days too early to expose their intentions—their plans were not matured—they thought to hold their tools in hand yet a little while, but they had "roused a vengeance death alone could quell"—a spirit which would brook no control but that of brute force. It smouldered during the following Sabbath, but on Monday the storm broke forth, and fully developed, how plainly we all know, their nefarious intentions. A well-known American, a prominent peace man, of the Twentieth Ward, was one of the prime movers of that Society, and at the meeting referred to was instant in applauding and sustaining the speakers. This person, on the second or third day of the riot, ostensibly through fear of the mob, which he had helped instigate, incontinently fled the City.

It may be asked why the people generally were not aware of the existence of this and similar organizations prior to the outbreak. In answer it may be said that the meetings were mostly held in secret, and, with few exceptions, held in places where no respectable man would be seen if he could avoid it.

That these State Rights Clubs and each and parcel of the great rebellion cannot be doubted, when it is known that their founders, leaders and orators, have been known from the initial days of the rebellion as violent Secessionists—opposed to the war, and ardent sympathizers with JEFF. DAVIS.

It is a most unfortunate circumstance for Gov. SEYMOUR that the men composing this organization are those whose votes helped swell his majority in this City at the time of his election—they now attach themselves to him—they talk of "appealing to him" for the protection of their rights—in addressing them he is "their friend" "and the friend of their families," and when so saying was requested by some in the mob "to stay with" them—to which very just and sensible request all "the people say, Amen!

AUG. 6, 1863. Q. V.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.—Buy no "East India Coffee" except KENT'S, the best flavored, most healthful and economical; 23c. per pound. Sold by all respectable grocers. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 05 | Sun sets..... 7 06 | Moon rises.. 1 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 45 | Gov. Island.. 5 34 | Hell Gate.. 6 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 9.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Geo. Peabody, Atwell, Port Royal S. C., 6th inst., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Henry Burden, Cole, Fortress Monroe 20 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fairchilds, Trout, Philadelphia with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Bark Norden, (Swed.) Anderson, London 35 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig International, (Br., of London,) McKie, Grand Canaries 28 ds., in ballast to W. W. DeForest & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Trackless, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Williams, Cienfuegos July 24, with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Prudentia, (Pruss.,) Brussnitz, Rotterdam 38 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. July 14, lat. 47 29, lon. 46 26, saw six large icebergs, some of them 700 feet high.

Brig Mount Vernon, Lowell, Rio Janeiro July 13, via Delaware Breakwater, with coffee to Napier & Welsford.

Brig Juno, Green, Fajardo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Green & Curry.

Brig Emeline, Green, Bangor 14 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. Smithsonian, Hildreth, New-Orleans 16 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Mary Davis, Doane, Vera Cruz 28 ds., with hides, &c., to Barrett & Co.

Schr. W. McCobb, Douglass, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. B. L. Condon, Todd, Rondout, with coal for Cambridge.

Schr. Roanoke, Smith, Eastport 28 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. San Miguel, (Span.,) Sanchez, Havana and Cardenas 18 ds., in ballast to Martí & Co.

Schr. W. E. Alexander, Tucker, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Moore & Henry.

Schr. Castor, (Dan.,) Seehusen, Sisal 17 ds., with logwood to F. S. Tchiessinger & Son.

Schr. J. Achorn, Hatch, Alexandria 8 ds., to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Matthews, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., to U. S. Navy Department.

Schr. C. H. Booth, Longstreet, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Montezuma, Bragg, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Thomas Bell.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Avery, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary & Susan, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Albury, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to James Douglass.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Waycott, Alexandria 6 ds., with wood to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Sarah B. Irwin, French, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Lydia Ann, Halsey, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Tilton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Memento, Birdsall, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Virginia, with wood.

Sloop Annie Lloyd, Benson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. A. Sawyer, Boothby, Port Ewen, coal for Boston.

Schr. Whistler, Presbey, Taunton, nails.

Schr. Anna B. Hayes, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. White Squall, ——, Portland, Me., with lumber.

Schr. B. Cook, Jones, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. J. Ehricson, Brown, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. Edward Slade, Drake, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Jas. H. Hoyt, Lyon, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. Van Zandt, Woodmanson, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Ottoman, Blanchard, Rondout, coal for Salem.

Schr. Union, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Niantic, Barber, Rondout, coal for Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport, coal for Taunton.

BELOW—2 brigs.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Aug. 8—Steamers Albany, Empire.

Brigs Scotland, Fah-Kee, Sanchetti.

Schrs. Ripple, Sallie Gay, W. W. Smith, Hanover, and others.

By Telegraph.

HOLMES HOLE, Aug. 7, P. M.—Arr., brigs Roamer, Lowden, from Philadelphia for Salem; Anna Wellington, Atwood, New-York for Bangor; schrs. B. F. Branerd, Brooks, Portland, Conn., for Boston; Velocity, Rich, Rondout for Boston; M. Sewall, Clarkson, New-York for Boston; Marian A. Gould, Philbrook, Philadelphia for Salem; Elizabeth Thompson, Providence for Thomaston; Honest Abe, Lang, Warren, R. I., for Ellsworth. Sld., brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) Schr. Rachel Vanneman. 9 P. M.—Wind light from the N. E.

Miscellaneous.

During the squall of Saturday afternoon, the brig Emeline, from Bangor, when coming through Hell Gate, came in collision with schr. White Squall, carrying away foretopmast; the White Squall lost head sails, and went ashore in Bounty's Cove. She will be got off without damage to hull.

Schr. Mary Eliza, (of Providence,) while lying at anchor in the East River, was struck by lightning, and had foremast shivered.

The canal-boat E. Mason, lying at Pier No. 6 East River, sunk last night. She was loaded with lumber.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos July 24, bark Brothers, for New-York in 2 ds.; Br. brig A. W. Rogers, for New-York in 4 ds.

[PER CHINA.]

Arrived from New-York—Eagle, at Bristol; Tamworth, at Londonderry; Dupre, Mameluke, Maria, Metoka, "Panoke," at Queenstown, and Jas. Hovey, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—J. E. Boyd, at Bristol; Achilles, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-York—July 27, Tamworth, at Denia; 28th, Luckenia, at Morseilles; Aug. 1, Albert Gallatin, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Aug. 1, Wyoming, at Liverpool.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—July 25, Cleveingh, at Sligo; 27th, Gessusters, at Folkestone; 28th, Casinova, and Frederick, in Kingroad; 29th, Neptune, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—July 27, Challenger, at New-Ross.

Sailed for New-York—July 25, Doran, from Cuxhaven; 27th, Kensington, from Dover; 29th, Malta, Monarch of the Seas, Empire, and Echo, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—July 29, Recovery, from Liverpool.

LATEST.

Arrived from New-York—Anita, and Garibaldi, at Genoa; Reformer, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—Admiral, at Start Point.

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SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 7, 1863.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS for colored regiments. Applicants for appointment must be Graduates of Medicine, and of such physical ability as will enable them to endure hard field service.